



Glemp to become cardinal

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Primate of Poland (above), was among 18 new cardinals named by the Pope yesterday. His elevation strengthens papal support for the church campaign for civil rights in Poland. Conspicuously absent from the list was the American Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, controversial head of the Vatican Bank. There will now be 138 cardinals in the Sacred College. **Page 6**

Opticians come under fire

Sales over the counter of spectacles without a prescription, are recommended by the Office of Fair Trading. A report suggests abolishing the opticians' monopoly, and sale of spectacles for only £5. **Page 3**

UK reserves down \$1,000m

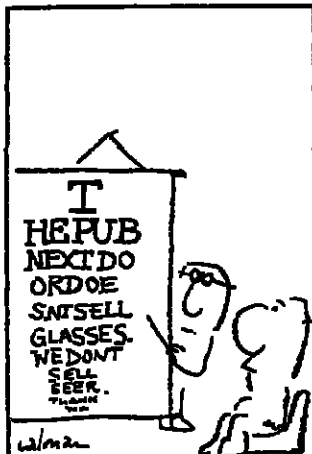
Britain's official reserves fell by more than \$1,000m (£617m) last month, the sharpest fall since the government took office. The pound's trade-weighted index slipped to \$3.5, its lowest level in two years. **Page 15**

THE TIMES

In *The Times* tomorrow, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf gives his prescription for a society without work. The Commonwealth Secretary General, Shridath Ramphal, explains why Britain's 10 years in the EEC have done little for the Third World. And Philip Howard pleads for Fountains Abbey.

Cricketers pull out of SA tour

A planned tour of South Africa by an international cricket team has been abandoned. The players, believed to be mainly West Indian, have withdrawn under pressure, according to a South African official. **Page 18**



Heroin haul

The customs and excise seized a record amount of heroin for the second successive year. They intercepted 176.23kg with a street value of £28.12m. **Page 3**

Leader page 11
Letters: On Labour and the Community, from Sir Fred Catherwood; allotments, from Mr L. D. Hills; Test umpiring, from Cdr C. M. J. Carson, RN; and Mr D. G. Austin-Jones. **Disarmament:** Hongkong Opticians' charges. **Features, page 10**
Bernard Levin on poverty priorities; how the EEC has harmed New Zealand, by Robert Muldoon; Chaplin's magic revealed; a dilemma for West Germany's president. **Books, page 8**
Richard Holmes reviews essays by Polish Nobel prizewinner Czeslaw Milosz, Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd takes a look at Elton, and John Plumb revivifies an important work on industrialization. **Obituary, pages 12 and 13**
Mr Dwight Macdonald, Mr James Wentworth Day, Lord Sherborne, Miss Gladys Henderson, Professor Erving Goffman and Mr Pat Ward-Thoms.

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Warsaw Pact proposes new 'peace' treaty to Nato

By Our Foreign Staff

The Warsaw Pact yesterday proposed a non-aggression treaty with Nato moving to a significant new stage in the Soviet Union's current peace offensive. The launching of what they called a "new grand peace proposal" came at the end of a two-day meeting in Prague of leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact states, headed by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet party leader.

It had been expected that the Prague summit would continue Mr Andropov's attempts to head off the stationing of United States cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe, due to begin this year.

So far the Soviet leader's suggestions for missile reductions and a summit with President Reagan have been received cautiously in Washington. The much-publicized peace campaign has been seen as aimed at Western public opinion and peace movements and at strengthening Moscow's hand in talks on arms reductions.

In the first reaction to the Warsaw Pact's proposal, Mr Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said last night that the world had had non-aggression pacts before and they had not prevented aggressive action. There was, he said, a perfectly satisfactory non-aggression pact contained in the United Nations charter.

What the British Government would prefer was a proper arms control agreement with arms being reduced on both sides of the Iron Curtain. A zero option was infinitely better than a non-aggression pact. The position of Nato, reaffirmed at its last summit in Bonn, was that it would not make use of any weapons except in response to attack — which was a total non-aggression position.

The Foreign Secretary, who was being interviewed on BBC Television, agreed that the proposals were worth studying but not a breakthrough.

Yesterday's proposals are likely to be seen as an acceleration of this policy. Initial reactions in Washington and London were cool. A similar proposal for a non-aggression agreement was made by the Warsaw Pact in 1958 and raised again in a Geneva disarmament conference session in 1963. Nato did not respond to either approach.

The Prague communiqué said that the proposal was for the Warsaw Pact and Nato countries "to conclude a treaty of mutual non-use of military force, and preservation of peaceful relations".

Full details of the proposals were expected to be laid out in what was described as a political declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, which the communiqué said would be published separately. It added that Czechoslovakia had undertaken to secure the distribution of this declaration as an official document of the United Nations and to inform all participants at the European security conference in Madrid about it.

A hint that the proposal might be more substantial than it sounds in the communiqué came in a commentary yesterday in the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo*. The paper said the Warsaw Pact was even ready to dissolve itself "if our proposals are met with equal response by the other side".

The Prague meeting was the first in nearly three years of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, the organization's top policy-making body. It was attended by party and government leaders of the seven member countries: the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. A Warsaw Pact Military delegation was present, headed by Marshal Viktor Kulikov of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact forces.

The meeting in Prague's thirteenth century Hradcany castle, broke up into three sessions, presided over in turn by General Jaruzelski of Poland, President Ceausescu of Romania and Mr Andropov. It was Mr Andropov's first opportunity to meet all the Western European leaders together since he took office last November.

It is understood that other Soviet block problems, including economic ones were discussed, and there were unconfirmed reports in the Austrian press of sharp disagreements on some issues between the Romanian and Soviet delegations.

President Ceausescu, has been pressing for the removal of all medium-range missiles, both Soviet and American, and has called for a 20 per cent cut in defence spending by both sides by 1985.

However, little information of what went on during the talks was available to the relatively small number of Western correspondents present in Prague. Only those already accredited there were allowed to attend the meeting.

Photograph, page 5

The new Government of the Irish Republic, in one of its first major decisions, has outlawed the Irish National Liberation Army, the extreme republican terrorist group, which has been responsible for a "number" of recent atrocities in Northern Ireland, including the Ballykelly explosion.

As it is now a proscribed organization, conviction of membership carries a seven-year jail sentence. The IRA is the only other group already proscribed in the Republic and Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Prime Minister is understood to feel that the INLA is just as dangerous.

The decision was taken as part of a general security review and follows the advice of the police authority. A government spokesman said that no particular incident had prompted the action but that the group had been involved in a series of particularly vicious outrages north and south of the border and in London.

The INLA, a breakaway group from the IRA, first came to prominence in March 1979 when it claimed responsibility for the House of Commons murder of Mr Airey Neave, then Conservative shadow Secretary for Northern Ireland.

Since then it has been responsible for a series of security force killings in Northern Ireland and for several booby trap explosions which injured civilians and political opponents.

Last December, it claimed responsibility for the bombing at Ballykelly, in which 11 soldiers and six civilians died.

It has been less evident in the Republic. Its most recent action was last September when it blew up a radar station at Schull, in co Cork which it claimed was assisting Nato.

The group is suspected of being responsible for the murder of a policeman during a bank raid in co Dublin early last year.

The INLA has strong links with the Irish Republican Socialist Party which is a registered political group.

There was speculation in Dublin yesterday that a decision to proscribe the INLA is linked with the desire to establish better relations with London. It is believed that the move will help open the way for talks on the north.

Schofield, a threat which had to be taken seriously since Bowden mutilated his victim in 1980 before murdering him.

By yesterday morning several deadlines had passed without any action by the prisoner against the assistant governor, sandwiches and tea were passed in.

By this time, Mr Michael Mansfield, the barrister who defended Bowden last year was at the prison with other legal advisers. But Mr Roger Beam, a journalist at the *Daily Mirror* who had taken one of the calls Bowden made from Mr Schofield's office.

For 25 minutes Mr Mansfield spoke to Bowden before the prisoners surrendered their knives and made statements.

Bowden is unhappy about his hopes of appeal against conviction, due to take place within two months. McCaig was moved to a Scottish prison.

Asked about the grievances Mr Mansfield said later that there had been misunderstandings. McCaig was allowed to see his former wife.

Later Mr Mansfield said there would be an investigation into any breaches of security, including the question of the knives used during the siege.

The jail system, page 2

Siege victim free, tired and relieved

By Stewart Tendler and John Witherow

The Parkhurst prison assistant governor held at knife-point in his office by two inmates was released yesterday unharmed after negotiations with a barrister and journalist. Mr Gerald Schofield was freed 28 hours after he was taken prisoner.

Mr Alan Rayfield, the governor, said although Mr Schofield had been held prisoner and "metaphorically always had a knife at his throat", he had stood up remarkably well to the ordeal.

The two men who held Mr Schofield were moved to a segregation unit in the prison last night while Hampshire police consider charges. One of the men, John Bowden, aged 26, is serving a life sentence of at least 25 years for murder, the other, James Craig, aged 28, is serving four years for robbery.

Mr Schofield was reunited with his wife at their cottage in Sandown shortly after the siege ended. He said he felt "very tired and bloody relieved".

"For the first couple of hours I was not at all sure what they intended to do." Even during the final hours of the siege "there were some pretty nasty moments" as the trio listened to "irresponsible" radio bulletins.

During the siege, Bowden threatened to mutilate Mr

NEDC sees no future for weekly wage packet

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The traditional weekly wage packet, stuffed with notes and coins of the realm and whose exact contents, according to the popular myth, should be kept secret from the wife, is in imminent danger of becoming extinct.

Government ministers and trade union and industry leaders were fully in accord at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council in London that more rapid progress towards "cashless pay" would benefit society and reduce industry's costs.

According to the Confederation of British Industry, companies would save £300m to £400m a year if the nation switched from cash to cheque or credit transfer. And the winner, it said, would be the bank with the most up-to-date electronic equipment.

The NEDC was told by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer and a firm advocate of non-cash pay, that apart from security gains and cost savings the change would be a step towards unified status for workers.

Sir Geoffrey estimated that the proportion of employees paid in cash has fallen from more than 75 per cent in 1969 to 60 per cent in 1976 and 40 per cent last year.

In 1979, 13.5 million workers were paid in cash, representing 78 per cent of manual workers, and 35 per cent of non-manual workers. Nearly all were paid weekly. The number now is put at 10 million.

Sir Geoffrey quoted a calculation by the banks that the average saving for employers would be £30 a year for each employee who switched from weekly cash pay



Rescue workers applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to one of the Blackpool victims yesterday.

Ballykelly terrorists outlawed by Dublin

From Our Correspondent
Dublin

The new Government of the Irish Republic, in one of its first major decisions, has outlawed the Irish National Liberation Army, the extreme republican terrorist group, which has been responsible for a "number" of recent atrocities in Northern Ireland, including the Ballykelly explosion.

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Four drown after attempt to rescue dog in sea

A tiny Jack Russell terrier caused the deaths of three police officers and the dog's owner in a raging sea at Blackpool yesterday.

The drama began when the terrier was swept out in raging seas and his owner dived in to save him. Mr Alistair Anthony, aged 25, from Glasgow, had been walking his dog along the Lower Promenade with his father when the animal leapt over the sea wall to retrieve a ball.

As Mr Anthony dived in after his pet, Mr Robert Anthony, aged 52, his father, of Wilton Parade, Blackpool, telephoned the police emergency services.

The call was answered by the patrol car of PC Colin Morrison and PC Stephen Fitzgerald, PC Martin Hewison, aged 26, PC Gordon Connolly, aged 24, WPC Angela Bradley, aged 23, and PC Patrick Abram, aged 26, were also directed to the scene.

The officers dived into the stormy waters without lifelines, and as the 20ft waves towered over them they were swept out to sea. People by the sea wall tried in vain to throw lines to them, but the fierce currents tore them from their grasp.

Eventually PC Abram

grabbed a line, and was hauled over the sea wall to safety. By then his colleagues, including the woman, had disappeared. Moments later, however, PC Hewison scrambled out.

The body of PC Morrison was later recovered further along the coastline by an RAF helicopter. PC Abram, though still alive, was discovered in a seriously ill condition.

PC Colin Morrison was aged 38 and "married" with four children. PC Abram, who is aged 26, is a single man and last night was in intensive care at Blackpool's Victoria Hospital after receiving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation while still on the beach. PC Hewison was under sedation in the same hospital.

Those still missing, and presumed dead, are Mr Anthony, the dog's owner, PC Gordon Connolly, aged 24, and married for only the last nine months and WPC Angela Bradley, aged 23, and single.

Yesterday a lifeboat launched from Fleetwood was searching the coastline as well as helicopters from RAF Valley, Anglesey.

Mr Brian Johnson, Deputy Chief Constable of Lancashire, paid tribute to the bravery of his officers. "We are all sunned

SDP fails to score in local elections

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Social Democrats won only two out of 58 local council by-election seats fought in the last half of 1982, according to a survey published in this week's *New Statesman*. That result compares with 28 seats won by the SDP's Liberal allies in 99 by-election contests at district, borough, city and county level.

Mr Peter Kellner, the weekly magazine's political editor, said yesterday that the Social Democrats had fallen behind in the number of seats contested on their side of the Alliance partnership. Between October 1981 and last May, both parties had been fighting a comparable number of seats. But the *New Statesman's* analysis of votes cast between July and December, in 82 three-cornered local authority by-elections, showed that the Alliance still had everything to fight for. Of 165,847 votes cast, the Conservatives polled 60,546 (36.5 per cent), Labour 54,653 (33 per cent), the Alliance 46,773 (28 per cent) and others 3,875 (2.3 per cent).

It would appear that in spite of the trends indicated by

national opinion polling, the Alliance vote has been holding up in local elections while the Conservatives have slipped. The magazine analysis for 171 by-election contests held between July and December last year is:

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Carried over	Hold	Total
C	85	15	17	67	
L	65	11	10	84	
SDP	25	11	14	28	
Others	16	9	3	10	

The latest edition of *Liberal News*, the party newspaper, says today: "The support and enthusiasm generated before and after the formation of the Alliance with the SDP in June of 1981 and the triumphs at the parliamentary by-elections of Croydon and Crosby quickly died away and was at a pretty low ebb even when Roy Jenkins captured Glasgow Hillhead in March."

Employers regard the legislation as an obstacle to the eradication of cash, but the TUC sees no reason for a change in the law. Union leaders said yesterday that any change should be handled through collective bargaining and that their members should not bear the cost.

and shattered. These youngsters showed exemplary bravery by being prepared to enter the sea in such appalling conditions", he said.

Mr Anthony's father with whom he was staying, saw him strip off and go after the dog. "He saw him get into difficulties and contacted the police", Johnson said.

Mr Johnson said the police officers arrived and jumped into the sea to try to rescue the holidaymaker.

Ropes were thrown to him, and PCs Connolly, Bradley and Abram went into the water but got into difficulties.

Several attempts were made to get the ropes to the officers but they were lost in the sea.

Conditions were so bad during the rescue attempts that inshore lifeboats were unable to help, Mr Johnson said. "It was far too rough for them with 20ft waves coming over the sea wall."

"Conditions were just indescribable and it reflects well on these individuals that they were prepared to go into that sea. It was quite horrifying."

"PC Abram was dragged

Continued on back page, col 1

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Pym trip to Gulf states is called off

By Michael Knipe

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, decided yesterday to postpone his visit to the Gulf states in the wake of the dispute with Saudi Arabia over Britain's refusal to accept a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in an Arab League delegation to London last month.

The postponement followed what the Foreign Office called "the latest soundings" from the countries concerned. Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Mr Pym had said firmly on television on Tuesday that he planned to go ahead with his trip.

By yesterday, however, he had changed his mind. The Gulf states still wanted the visit to take place, Mr Pym said, but in consultation it had been agreed that it was "not a propitious time" and the visit should be deferred "for some weeks".

Asked by a BBC interviewer whether it might not have been better to have called off the whole trip immediately the Saudis asked for the Riyadh visit to be called off, Mr Pym said it would not have been appropriate to do so, as the Gulf states had not wanted that.

The Foreign Secretary rejected the suggestion that there had been clumsy handling of the affair by the Foreign Office. All the Arab countries knew that the British Government had been very supportive of the Palestinian people's rights of self-determination and there had been a clear understanding with the Arab League right up to the last minute that there would be no PLO representative in the delegation which had been scheduled to visit London.

Mr Pym said he regretted the Arab League decision to add a PLO representative at the last minute and regretted that Saudi Arabia had decided to protest in the way it had. However, he expressed the view that the strained relations would be temporary and that fences could be mended easily.

Mr Pym had been scheduled to leave for the Gulf on Monday. The Foreign Office said the visit had been only deferred, but it would take some time before it could be rearranged.

The Foreign Office is adopting the view that it must resolve the dispute over PLO representation with King Hassan, the Moroccan monarch, as he is still the head of the Arab League delegation. Proposals on how this may be achieved have been put to the Moroccan Foreign Minister.

The delegation had been charged with explaining to the governments of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council the details of the Middle East peace proposals agreed by the Arab League at its summit in Fez last autumn.

Letters, page 11

Harrods Sale simply cuts the cost of gracious living

Special Selections for Men

Suits Examples:	Harrods Price	Sale Price
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Overcoats Examples:		
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Raincoats Examples:		
Cotton Trenchcoat, button-in lining	£170	£110
Jackets Examples:		
Sidi	£95	£65
Chester Barrie	£225	£145
Trousers Examples:		
D'Avenza	£75	£45
Jacobson, Wool	£42	£28
Shirts Examples:		
Silk Crepe	£115	£47.50
Hilditch & Key, Cotton	£32.50	£18.95
Ties Example:		
Printed Silk Seersucker	£32.50	£12.50
Knitwear Examples:		
Cashmere crew or V-neck	£89	£59
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Leather & Suede Examples:		
Lambskin Coat	£630	£345
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Sale Opening Hours: Until 15th January: 9am to 6pm. Wednesday 9am to 7pm. From then onwards: 9am to 5pm daily, Wednesdays 9am to 7pm, Saturdays 9am to 6pm.



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Non-striker to fight his case

Mr William Reed, aged 64, a Derby rail fitter, who ignored last summer's national railway strike and carried on working, is to explain his case tomorrow to officials of the National Union of Railwaymen (four Derby Correspondent writes).

Meanwhile, Mr Thomas Ham, president of the NUR, has said that Mr Reed and others were blacklegs. NUR members were appalled at the decision taken by some railmen to ignore the national rail strike on June 28, he said. "If it had been left in my hands, I would have applied something more severe. They could have been suspended from the union, but they have not been suspended. They have only been stopped from holding office in the union. I was in favour of stronger action."

Mr Reed is a NUR member for more than thirty years, who has resigned from the union, said yesterday. "The men at the Eches Park depot, where I work, are holding a meeting today to see how much support there is for me."

"There could be 200 behind me here in Derby, and railwaymen all over the country are supporting my stand."

Mr Charles Turnock, the NUR assistant general secretary, is to attend a union branch meeting in Derby tomorrow to discuss Mr Reed's resignation with him.

Climbers lost on Ben Nevis

Hopes were fading last night after an extensive search on Ben Nevis, Inverness-shire, for two climbers from Northern Ireland reported overdue after setting out on Tuesday to climb to the 4,066ft summit.

From early morning a 20-strong Lochaber mountain rescue team with tracker dogs and assisted by a Sea King helicopter from RAF Kinloss searched a wide area in torrential rain.

Eviction attempt on peace women

Newbury, District Council is pressing ahead with its attempt to evict women peace campaigners from Greenham Common and hopes to lodge the file with the High Court in London next week, Mr Brian Thetford, the chief executive, said yesterday.

Meanwhile Thames Valley Police have announced an inquiry into the behaviour of their men during the blockade of the base after the mass demonstration last month.

Policeman hurt in ambush

A reserve policeman who was off duty escaped death yesterday, but was wounded in both arms, when he was ambushed as he arrived at the timber yard in Londonderry where he works.

Five shots were fired from an automatic weapon in a parked van. The man was taken to the Altnagelvin Hospital, where his condition was said to be fair.

Offer rejected

About 3,000 West Midlands water workers, members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, have voted by five to one against the employers' 4 per cent offer.

Home buyers face higher tax because of staff cuts, union says

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Millions of home owners will face higher tax bills next year after reductions in the mortgage rate because staff shortages at the Inland Revenue have meant that back tax has not been collected, the main tax union claimed last night.

Officials of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation said that up to five million people who have mortgages will have to pay extra tax next year of between £100 and £200 each because their tax codings were not adjusted to take account of two reductions in the building societies' interest rates.

The two-stage 3.5 per cent cut in interest rates last year would mean that a new borrower with a £20,000 mortgage would pay an extra £200 in tax next year. The increased tax for people who have held mortgages for several years would be lower.

Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the federation, said that it was a tragedy with the current levels of unemployment, that the revenue staff was being cut to such an extent that tax adjustments could not be made.

He was speaking as it was learnt that the Inland Revenue is to take on up to 300 casual staff over the next three months to handle the extra pay-as-you-earn work that will be necessary to prepare for changes in the way tax relief on mortgages is calculated from next April.

Mr Christopher said that the Inland Revenue had been hiring casual clerical staff in recent months at a rate that would provide between 1,000 and 2,000 permanent jobs. "The permanent jobs are not being created because of the Government's purely political decision to get down the numbers of civil servants," he said.

The temporary staff will carry out preparatory work for changes in codings to take account of future mortgage payments, which will be made net of tax with the revenue recouping the tax from building societies.

The new arrangement will apply only to people with mortgages of less than £25,000; those with bigger mortgages will continue making gross payments and claiming tax relief.

A spokesman for the Inland Revenue said last night that the decision not to change tax codings when the mortgage rate was reduced in September and November was not influenced by staffing levels. He said the view was taken that it would be a waste of resources because there were further prospective cuts in the rate.

He confirmed that the extra casual staff were to be employed but denied that there could be scope for further full-time jobs. "A thousand may seem a lot on an annual basis, but these people are being recruited to do

work that will not be necessary after the tax codings have been revised," he said.

The federation announced yesterday that it was employing a firm of management consultants to make recommendations on how to change the union's structure and organization so that it becomes more effective.

In a move that could throw the federation into conflict with the rest of the union movement, EPIIC, an industrial communications company, will conduct a survey among 5,000 of the union's 60,000 members over the next three months before reporting to the union executive on issues such as the use of ballots, elections of union officers and more participation by rank and file members.

That will be the first time a TUC affiliated union has gone to a private firm to seek advice about changes in its organization. Traditionally unions seek the assistance of industrial relations experts in the academic field to undertake the research work.

The total cost of the exercise is likely to be about £50,000 and the union plans to hold a conference before the end of the year to decide what changes to make. Mr Christopher, who is a member of the TUC General Council, said that he hoped other unions would have no objection to the use of management consultants.

Council will fight Anderson takeover

Strathclyde Regional Council is to mount a campaign to block the takeover of Anderson Strathclyde, the Scottish mining and engineering group, by Charter Consolidated.

The campaign will be launched on Monday, when local authority leaders in central Scotland and trade union officials attend a meeting convened by the Strathclyde council.

Anderson Strathclyde has made a £20m takeover bid for the National Mine Service Company, the US mining equipment manufacturer.

Mr Dick Stewart, the leader of Strathclyde council, said: "We were at the forefront of the fight to save Ravenscraig and we will be at the forefront of this

battle as well. We are totally opposed to a takeover of the Scottish company for fear that jobs could be threatened."

The Government approved the takeover despite a 4-2 recommendation against it by the Monopolies Commission. On Tuesday Professor Andrew Bain, the economist resigned from the commission in protest.

● Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, said in a speech at Renfrew, near Glasgow, last night that the Government's decision was wrong because it removed the control of an important company from Scotland which was "becoming a branch economy of corporations owned and controlled from outside". (Anthony Bevins writes)

Kirk trawler due off coast today

By John Young in London and Christopher Follett in Copenhagen

A confrontation between Mr Kent Kirk, the militant Danish fishermen's leader, and British vessels is expected today amid growing signs of disapproval of his action by his fellow Danes.

Meanwhile, Denmark was reported to have asked West Germany, which began its six month's presidency of the EEC on January 1, to call an urgent meeting of British, Danish and West German foreign ministers in Brussels today to try to solve the fisheries dispute.

Earlier, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, had appealed to Denmark to accept the new community regulations. Nobody wanted confrontation, he said.

Gales have delayed the much publicized voyage, but Mr Kirk, who is also deputy leader of the Conservative Group in the European Parliament, expects to arrive off the Northumbrian coast this morning. There he will court arrest by fishing for sprats within the British 12-mile limit.

● British Conservative MEPs yesterday received the advice of Mrs Margaret Thatcher that they should "play it cool" on the future of Mr Kirk (George Clark writes).

After a debate, in which only one or two MEPs demonstrated action against Mr Kirk, it was decided that he should continue as deputy leader.

The age of the coach

By Our Transport Editor

Any big increase in British Rail commuter fares, as much as 40 per cent, as suggested in the Serpell report, would lead to a big expansion in coach commuting. Surrey's biggest coach commuter firm said yesterday.

Epsom Coaches is already planning to expand its service next month with new routes to the West End to supplement existing services to the City from various Surrey towns, and the main reason is that fares are much cheaper, even at existing rail levels, a spokesman said.

A day return by coach costs £2, compared with £3.20 by rail; and a monthly season costs £32, compared with £52. The journey takes about half an hour longer, 90 minutes compared with 60; but many commuters are delivered closer to work than the railway terminal at Waterloo.

If Serpell ideas are followed, the rail fare could rise to £80, between two and three times the coach, and many more rail commuters would switch, Epsom Coaches believe.

● A "passengers' revolt" was forecast if British Rail increases fares as suggested, Mr Brian Kirsch, chairman of the National Association of Rail Passengers, said yesterday.

The Sizewell inquiry: 2

Safety doubt on US reactor

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

If everything had gone according to a plan drawn up more than twenty-five years ago, more than a third of Britain's electricity would be produced by nuclear power.

Instead, nuclear energy is making only a little more of a contribution, about 12 per cent, than it did in 1973. Yet the civil atomic energy programme has cost an estimated £2,500m in research and development.

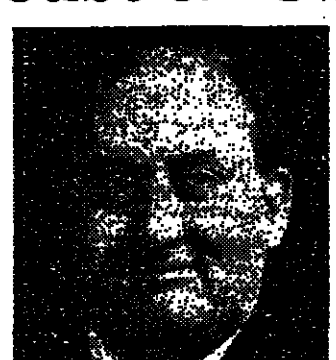
What went wrong? That question underlies the public inquiry starting next week into plans by the Central Electricity Generating Board to build, for the first time in Britain, the controversial American type of pressurized water reactor (PWR) station. It will be at Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, at a cost of about £1,200m.

The switch from British to American reactor technology is not a new idea. The board tried to make the change in 1972, choosing to argue its case when the Government was preoccupied with the security of energy supply at a time when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raised oil prices and threatened production cuts.

But even under the shadow of Opec threats, the Government found proposals from the Board for 36 PWRs over 10 years rather excessive. Moreover, then as now the PWR was surrounded by the thorny issue of safety.

The main concern about PWR safety is the possibility of a catastrophic accident in which the steel pressure vessel containing the nuclear core would be fractured and its radioactive contents released.

The safety of a reactor depends on preventing the fuel from overheating. In a PWR



Sir Walter Marshall: Promise of safeguards.

that can happen within minutes if the cooling water is lost suddenly by a fracture, or by cooling pumps being cut off accidentally, as happened at Three Mile Island, in the United States.

A fundamental advantage of gas-cooled reactors, the British technology, is that natural convection gives a margin of several hours to cope with an emergency where in a PWR only minutes are available.

The board's plans for safety are based on a philosophy called "defence in depth". The first line of that defence is to obtain high quality in the design and manufacture of components, and in operator training.

One attraction of PWR is that it can be largely factory built, whereas gas-cooled reactors involve more construction work on site. Factory building cuts costs and also provides tighter controls on the quality of components.

The second line is to assume that a variety of faults may occur, and then to ensure that the reactor can be brought automatically to a safe state even under those abnormal conditions.

Safety controls are duplicated and, on the Sizewell design, sometimes triplicated. Further-

more, the Sizewell system is designed so that if equipment does become faulty the reactor is shut down automatically.

Objectors to the pressurized water system say a big difficulty arises in guaranteeing that all possible accident sequences have been considered, taking into account the complexity and size of a PWR. That argument leads instantly to the controversial subject of predicting risks.

The third line is to examine a range of extreme or unlikely faults, and then to design additional safeguards.

An example of that approach, for a supply of emergency cooling water for the nuclear core of a reactor after the loss of its normal supply, was outlined by Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the board, in a memorandum to a Commons select committee just before the Christmas recess.

He described three additional safety systems proposed for Sizewell.

The first consists of four reservoir tanks which would discharge borated water (boron is a good neutron absorber) to the reactor automatically when the normal water pressure fell below a certain level. It is said that two are sufficient.

Second, four high-pressure safety injection pumps can be called on to pump water, also borated, from another large storage tank into the reactor. Again, it is said, for safety one pump would be effective.

The third item is another cluster of four pumps. But they are used normally to remove residual heat from the reactor. They can be switched instantly so that two pump large quantities of borated water into the reactor when it reaches lower pressures and the other two can spray water into the upper part of the containment.

Tomorrow: The alternatives.

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Open sale of spectacles and end to opticians' monopoly urged in report

By David Nicholson-Lord

Legislation to abolish the opticians' monopoly and permit the sale of simple spectacles without a prescription was recommended yesterday by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT). Glasses could be bought over the counter for as little as £5, the office suggests.

But its report, while declaring that the cost of private spectacles could be reduced by at least 15 per cent without affecting opticians' profits, found no evidence that the profits were excessive.

Concern over the price of spectacles and allegedly high profit margins led to the commissioning of the report by Mrs Sally Oppenheimer, then Consumer Affairs Minister, more than a year ago.

But although the report pinpoints wide variations in spectacle prices, it says the average profit at the end of 1981 ranged from £11.849 for a dispensing optician to £14.018 for an ophthalmic optician in a large firm. The figure covers salaries before tax and interest deductions.

The office also calls for legislation to amend the restrictions on advertising and publicity, and castigates opticians for low efficiency leading to higher prices.

If smaller practices increased their tests, dispensations and other activities by 45 per cent,

their prices could be cut by a further 18 per cent, or 28 per cent in the case of private charges, without affecting profits, it says.

The report drew immediate fire from opticians' representatives, who were strongly critical of the proposal to resume the unregistered sales of spectacles, a practice abolished when the opticians' Act, 1958, came into force.

Mr Reginald Pine, general secretary of the Association of Optical Practitioners, said the proposal to allow the sale of spectacles by non-opticians, who would be "answerable to nobody", would put many people's health at risk.

"This is the first time that the OFT has looked into a health service profession and we are very concerned about this serious flaw in the exercise. The report is trade orientated and not health service orientated."

According to the OFT, up to 5 per cent of opticians' patients, or 400,000 people, might decide to buy off-the-peg spectacles, typically "magnifier" reading glasses.

Children should be excluded, it says, and an alternative suggested is for patients to take a prescription from an optician to be made up by an unregistered seller.

It acknowledges there is a risk for the minority of people suffering from eye diseases such

as glaucoma, who would have no eye-test and might not be diagnosed, but for most buyers there would be a trade-off between cheapness and lack of "optimum" vision, it says.

Except for children, it adds, there is no evidence that the choice of incorrect spectacles can damage the eyes.

The restrictions on publicity, the office says, deny consumers information on the range and price of products, the location of opticians, opening hours, speed of dispensing, guarantees, specialist services and quality. Customers are thus deprived of the knowledge to make an informed choice.

Advertising and publicity would reduce prices and increase efficiency, the OFT says. A survey carried out for it by the Consumers' Association found variations of as much as £59, from £44 to £103, in the prices quoted by different opticians in the London area for the same prescription.

The Association of Optical Practitioners also accused the office of ignoring medical evidence provided, including a survey which found that 13 per cent of patients examined in an eye-test were referred to their doctors for treatment of glaucoma, cataracts and other disorders and 26 per cent were told they did not need glasses at all.

Leading article, page 11



Mr John and Mrs Sharon Dicks, of Church Crookham, Hampshire, have driven 5,000 miles since the premature birth of their triplets, Aimi, James and Emily, just before Christmas.

Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, while Aimi was taken to St George's Hospital, in Tooting, south London.

For the first few weeks the couple made the 170-mile round trip from their home to see the children, who weighed just under 2lb each.

The babies were three months premature and as all the incubators at the Frimley Park Hospital, in Surrey, were in use, two of the children, James and Emily, were taken to the John

Then, to help them, the hospital authorities moved James and Emily to Tooting hospital. Mr Dicks said

yesterday: "The hospitals were marvellous."

Later the triplets were returned to the Frimley Park Hospital, until they were fit to go home last weekend, on the day they were scheduled to be born.

"I knew about three weeks before they arrived that they would be triplets. But I did not know they would be born so soon", Mrs Dicks said.

Sotheby's ex-worker on fraud charge

Mrs Janet Rockell, a former receptionist at Sotheby's the art auctioneer, was one of three people who ran a fraudulent "downmarket" version of the West End business a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Kings Auction Rooms, which operated from a base at the disused St Mark's Church, in Camberwell, south London, staged antique "roadshows" in 17 areas over six months, offering free valuations for art objects as a bait. Mr Graham Boal, for the prosecution, said. Many customers handed over items to be sold at the auction rooms.

"The story you are going to hear from 178 customers is that time and again they got neither their goods back nor their money," he said.

Mrs Rockell, aged 41, had worked as a receptionist in the valuation department at Sotheby's, and after 20 years in the antique business had a degree of expertise. "But when she came to describe herself to customers of Kings Auction Rooms, you may think that became somewhat exaggerated", Mr Boal said.

Mrs Rockell, of Sydenham Road, Sydenham, is on trial with Barry Hazel, aged 31, whose branchchild the auction rooms were said to be, and Nicholas Boyd, also 31, a man of "drive and good ideas".

Mrs Rockell, Mr Hazel, of Cooper's Close, Morley Street, Southwark, and Mr Boyd, of Arundel Mansions, Kelvedon Road, Fulham, deny conspiring between October, 1979, and April, 1980, to defraud persons who might be induced to place goods for auction with Kings Auction Rooms.

The three went to the Isle of Wight, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Margate, Herne Bay, Deal, Clacton, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Kidderminster, Oxford, Llanelli, Liverpool, Aberdeen and Carlisle.

The trial continues today.

Coroner's plea on New Year deaths

An inquest on the two women who died during New Year's Eve celebrations in Trafalgar Square in London was opened and adjourned until March 2 at Westminster coroner's court yesterday, when the coroner appealed for witnesses to write to him.

Miss Debbie Smith, aged 21, an au pair of Tudor Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, was identified by her former employer and Mrs Joan Leary, aged 44, a receptionist, of Boundary Road, Woking, was identified by her mother.

Dr Paul Knapman, the coroner, said: "As the circumstances can be construed as being prejudicial to the health and safety of the public, I am obliged to summon a jury for this inquest. It is acceptable for any person who can give evidence to write directly to me."

Letter, page 11

TV presenter on summons

Ferr Britton, who this week started as joint presenter of the BBC 1 television programme *News at Nine*, has been summoned to appear before magistrates at Bodmin, Cornwall, on February 7 accused of driving with excess alcohol in her blood.

Miss Britton, aged 25, was involved in an accident in October. She is the daughter of Mr Tony Britton, the actor and her home is at St Dominick, Cornwall.

Postman loses job appeal

David Padfield, aged 60, a postman from Redland, Bristol, who was dismissed by the Post Office because his special calls on birthday children and old people made the mail up to 20 minutes late, has lost his appeal against dismissal for "diminished efficiency" despite a petition of support from 200 of his former customers.

"Often I was the only visitor elderly people ever had", he said.

Crusoe pilgrims

Mrs Ivy Jardine, of Lower Largo, Fife, and her son Allan, aged 20, a descendant of Alexander Selkirk, whose marooning on one of the Juan Fernandez islands, off the Chilean coast, in 1704 formed the basis for *Robinson Crusoe*, are to leave today to place a commemorative plaque on the island.

Detective bailed

Det Constable John Dougall, aged 40 of the Scotland Yard Flying Squad, who is accused of "planting" a shotgun to fabricate evidence against two men, was yesterday committed on bail from Horseferry Road court, to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Second record year for heroin hauls

By Tony Samstag

For the second year in succession seizures of heroin by Customs and Excise set a record last year, with 176.34kg seized, representing a street value of £28.12m, the department announced yesterday.

Total figures for the past two years show that heroin seizures have more than trebled since 1980. "Greater flexible controls have enabled customs to concentrate resources in areas of known risk and have played an important part in this year's success", the department said, reflecting "improved detection techniques" rather than any flood of hard drugs into the country.

The number of specialist customs investigators dealing with heroin had been increased during the year.

For security reasons, customs will not discuss its "hit rate", that is the proportion of drugs intercepted to those reaching the streets, but Mr Peter Cutting, Chief Investigation Officer of Customs, yesterday recalled the Iranian heroin scare of several years ago, when the public assumed that the cities were awash in heroin while in fact, the "hit rate" was at least 90 per cent.

The Iranian supply has virtually dried up now, he added.

"I believe that we in the United Kingdom are countering the smugglers quite well, but we

	1982	1981	Est 1982	% change
Heroin	176.34	87	258.9	+102
Cocaine	16.506	25.188	226.74	+47
Cannabis	12	11.6	21.10	+11.5
Morphine	2.2	5.5	118.550	+61
Amphetamine	11	8.2	142.480	+74
Other	16.2	9.9	181.075	+63.5

Police records led son to long lost father

From Our Correspondent, Exeter

A police cadet who spent a year trying to trace his father was about to give up when he ran a criminal record computer check and found him within 15 seconds.

Mr Carl Mullins, aged 17, has now been reunited with his father for the first time since he was nine months old.

"It's a bit embarrassing to learn your father has a record when you are in the force, but it was worth it to find him", Mr Mullins, of New Cross, south London, said.

His father, aged 37 and also named Carl, said at his home in Honiton, Devon: "I had a slight

brush with the law last year for the first time in my life. I never dreamt it would lead to a reunion with my son. He is a fine lad, everything I would want a son to be.

"I was a merchant seaman when I last saw him. When I returned from the sea I found my wife had left me for one of my friends. I never say my son again and over the years I completely lost touch with my old family."

The son has now left the Metropolitan Police and plans to stay with his father before joining the Parachute Regiment.

Dearer houses forecast

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House prices are expected to rise during the next few months, but the increases are not likely to be of a boom proportions, according to the annual review of the property market by the Leeds Permanent Building Society.

"We expect a gradual increase in house prices, probably keeping in line with inflation", Mr Peter Hemmingsway, the society's chief general manager, said.

He sees little chance that prices, in the current climate,

will pick up substantially, even with the mortgage rate being the lowest for four years.

The society estimates that house prices rose by about 4.6 per cent during 1982, a fall of about 2 per cent in real terms.

Fewer people, according to the review, are moving house in the present economic climate. Instead, it says, there has been a 50 per cent increase in additional loans for home improvement and extensions compared with the previous year.

Mr Stainthorpe said yesterday: "This has no connexion with the Yorkshire Ripper and I do not consider this man is trying in any way to emulate the Yorkshire Ripper". The serious crimes squad, at Edinburgh is helping inquiries.

Rapist may be escaped prisoner

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

West Yorkshire police appealed yesterday to prostitutes, courting couples, hotel and boarding house keepers in their hunt for a man with a Scottish accent who abducted a young Leeds woman on Monday night, raped her in a lonely spot on the outskirts of Leeds, bound her hand and foot and pushed her into the Leeds-Liverpool Canal. She escaped drowning.

Police believe the man might be an escaped prisoner or mental patient or one on leave

from a prison or mental institution. That emerged yesterday after police considered the evidence of a rape victim at Bradford last month who, like the Leeds woman, was attacked, bound and carried off in her own car. On that occasion the man, speaking with a pronounced Scottish accent, told his victim he disliked prostitutes.

Det Supt John Stainthorpe, heading the inquiries, said that Monday night's attacker told

Strippers of grounded ship declare their haul

The Devon "wreckers" who stripped the beached cargo ship *Johanna* have started to declare the items they removed after a warning from the Customs and Excise that they may face prosecution (Craig Seton writes).

The vessel ran aground at

Hardland Point, North Devon, on New Year's Eve.

Mr Gordon Clayton, the collector of customs and excise for south-west England, said yesterday that the warning of prosecution had come as a "nasty shock" to people who thought they had traditional

rights to remove property from the ship. Mr Clayton would not comment on a report in *The Times* that Mr Kornelis Broekmuelen, the Dutch owner of the *Johanna*, planned to take legal action against the British Government to claim £500,000 for the loss of the ship, its cargo

and property that was removed. Mr Broekmuelen had alleged that government agencies had failed to safeguard the 960-tonne vessel and claimed the people who had swarmed aboard, taking anything they could move, had made it a wreck.



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interest of 10.73% guaranteed for five years to enjoy the same benefit. But with National Savings Certificates you don't even have to declare them on your tax form!

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NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES 25th ISSUE

Tadworth children put their case

By Kenneth Gosling
Vincent Bick is a thin, quiet, intelligent boy of 16 from Battersea, in south-west London, who like most people is unused to the glare of publicity.

So when Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, visited Tadworth Court Children's Hospital, where the boy is a patient, yesterday, the boy sat on one side while the minister balanced a pair of tiny tots on his knees for photographs.

The boy suffers from cystic fibrosis, which means he cannot walk very far, but yesterday he made the effort and reached the physiotherapy department on his own.

Mr Clarke was paying his first visit to Tadworth Court, in Surrey, part of the Great Ormond Street group, which has been under threat of closure for the past 12 months as part of a plan to save £1.4m a year.

He promised staff and parents at the hospital that he will give his decision within a month.

Various schemes to save Tadworth Court, which provides a unique service for terminally sick children, have been put to him. There was an unanswerable case, Mr Clarke said, for keeping that kind of service.

The question was where it should be provided, since Tadworth Court and Queen Mary's Children's Hospital, at Arshalton, four miles away, were both full.

He spent two hours touring the hospital and later went to Queen Mary's. Among the people he met was Mr Tim Yeo, director of the Spastics Society, which is heading a group of voluntary organizations offering detailed proposals for administering Tadworth Court outside the Great Ormond Street group.

"We could do it", Mr Yeo said, "with a guarantee of £750,000 a year. We want a three-year guarantee and during that period we would try to get local authority social service departments to sponsor local children in respite care here at Tadworth Court."

Mr Clarke also met members of the staff action group which wants a public inquiry to examine what they claim has been the deliberate starving of Tadworth for funds.

There has been little maintenance and replacement of laundry equipment, they say. Staff have had to buy their own curtains for the nurses' home, and no new equipment for the wards has been provided by Great Ormond Street for six years.

In addition to the pressure from the groups campaigning to save Tadworth Court, Mr Clarke will have been impressed by the courage of individual patients such as Vincent Bick, who has developed an interest in breeding canaries.

The loss of Tadworth Court, he told the minister, would be dreadful.

Mrs Elizabeth Pratt, senior physiotherapist, said: "It would be a terribly sad thing to happen. Most of the children are chronically ill, and I am afraid they are regarded as not so important as children who have a serious illness but are likely to recover and lead normal lives."

It is not only the place, it is the spirit here. Children who are dying are wonderful to work with and these children accept it incredibly well. They die awfully well.

Appeals are to be made to the Health Minister in the spring to enable the Midway Mission Hospital, in Shore-ditch, east London, to carry on its work, begun more than a century ago.

The hospital's support group is protesting about a decision to terminate the hospital's service to the local community because of lack of funds.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, speaking yesterday to two patients at Tadworth Court, Lawrence Brice and Caroline Smith (Photograph: Barry Beattie).

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Three killed in Indian election clashes

Three people were killed in fighting as millions of Indians voted in three states elections yesterday. In the most important of the polls a film star of 60 was giving Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, one of her toughest political battles.

While polling was for the most part peaceful there were incidents in the north-eastern state of Tripura, where three people were killed in a clash; in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, where a candidate was injured in a bomb explosion; and in the neighbouring state of Karnataka, where a crowd was broken up by police using staves.

The election in Andhra Pradesh was a crucial test of Mrs Gandhi's popularity and the strength of her Congress (I) Party. Her style of political management was also on trial. Mrs Gandhi is always ener-

getic at elections, but this time she ran a particularly grueling and expensive campaign. An opinion poll forecast a victory by a reduced majority in the 294-seat Andhra Pradesh Assembly, but her party became increasingly anxious about the popularity of their main opponent, Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao, a hero of the Telugu language cinema for 30 years.

He made a career of playing Hindu gods and is so strongly identified with them that to many people he has become a kind of god himself. Election posters show him in ornate heavenly costume.

A newspaper cartoon summed up the battle by depicting him as a god in a chariot attacking Mrs Gandhi in her Congress fortress. The caption read: "His divine lordship versus the Empress of India."

Mr Rama Rao is a focus of

discontent in a state ruled by the Congress Party for 35 years. He appeals to regional resentment of Delhi rule, harnessing the annoyance that people feel about the way Mrs Gandhi has foisted her own men on the state as chief ministers.

The sudden eruption of a film star as a political threat has shaken Congress leaders. Defeat for Mrs Gandhi would be sensational, but whatever the result it is likely to affect the way the party runs state administrations and will have a bearing on Mrs Gandhi's choice of date for a general election.

Candidates loyal to Mrs Maneka Gandhi, the Prime Minister's estranged daughter-in-law, fought in five of the Andhra Pradesh constituencies. Although Maneka sometimes appeared on Mr Rama Rao's platform, it was the film star who was the main attraction.

The 4-year-old girl labourers

From Our Own Correspondent Delhi

Between 3am and 5am every day thousands of Indian children, aged between four and 15, are roused from their beds, packed into buses and driven to work in factories. After a 12-hour day they are driven back to their villages, exhausted.

Their working conditions are inhuman, a report by the Indian People's Union for Civil Liberties says. Their food and rest needs are neglected and many of them are unhealthy and weak.

India has a very large child labour force, no precise figures exist, but a survey carried out 10 years ago counted more than 16 million working children under the age of fifteen.

The civil liberties group investigated the working conditions of children in the match and fireworks factories of the southern state of Tamil Nadu, which employ 100,000 people, including 45,000 children.

There is a racket in the doctor's certificates needed to clear children for work. The youngest child found at work was aged under four, and girls outnumber boys by three to one. Employers say that they prefer children to adults because their fingers are nimble. Children under 10 can earn two rupees (12p) a day. Older children can earn up to 42p a day.

The report says that working conditions in both match and fireworks factories are unsafe. In 1981-82, 32 people, including six children, died in a fireworks factory explosion. Six children were burnt to death in a cracker

factory last year. Smaller incidents are often covered up.

Factories employ agents in the villages to recruit children and ensure that they are awake when the buses call in the night. The report talks of buses packed with 200 children. Travelling time and long working hours keep them away from home for 15 hours a day.

Such exploitation is illegal, but the report says: "The degrading and hazardous working conditions are justified as a necessary evil in a country like ours," meaning that the children make a vital contribution to family earnings.

Six years ago, the Government set up a commission to investigate child labour. Its report, said to be very critical, was never published.

At independence Singapore had drawn its talent from an array of countries over the previous 100 years - India, Sri Lanka, China, Malaysia and Indonesia not to mention the Europeans.

The two-and-a-half-million strong catchment area of Singapore can only produce a handful of men each year to match Mr Lee's requirements with the requisite academic achievements and experience.

Other ideas are that PAP might not contest certain constituencies so that an opposition could win, or allowing some electioneers to choose two MPs of whom one would be from the opposition.

Mr Lee's decision to encourage some form of opposition is not entirely new. It was being considered in the higher ranks of the PAP before Mr Jeyaretnam's by-election victory in October 1981. But after that the idea of an Opposition was again discounted. Now Mr Lee, pragmatic as ever, appears to be trying to prevent the Opposition winning too much public sympathy in the David and Goliath contest with the PAP.

Better a circumscripted Opposition, which might produce some talent, than one feeding on frustration and jealousy. In legislation the ruling party has made numerous changes to meet complaints by Mr Jeyaretnam though they resolutely deny it.

With uncertain economic times ahead, Mr Lee no doubt has perceived that there were likely to be many more Opposition candidates standing in the future. Better to head them off now.

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Lee Kuan Yew: Need for sparring partners.

Lee changes view on opposition

From David Watts

Singapore
For more than a year Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, and his People's Action Party (PAP) have ridiculed and belittled the Singapore Parliament's only Opposition member.

Opposition politics, according to the PAP, was at best a time-consuming nuisance, at worst a front for radicals intent on sinking the ship of state. But now Mr Lee appears to have had a change of heart.

He does not think any more of Mr "Ben" Jeyaretnam, the Workers' Party Opposition Member of Parliament, than he did a year ago but he has decided like many Singaporeans that Opposition politics is not such a bad thing after all. PAP members, he believes, need "sparring partners" to keep them fit and agile.

"I have come to the conclusion", Mr Lee said recently, "that we have to ensure that several better and more intelligent Opposition members are in Parliament."

This sudden reversal, which has left more than one minister looking foolish, is in part prompted by Mr Lee's ever-present concern to find a successor for himself. He says he will stand down at the end of the decade. His Government has been in power since 1959 and its leaders, with the exception of Mr Lee, who is 59, are in their sixties. Moreover, of the top seven figures in the Government he is the only one born in Singapore.

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Exam win for rebel parents

From Our Correspondent

Rebel parents staging a sit-in at a Croydon Comprehensive School, in Liverpool, since last summer claimed a victory yesterday with a ruling that their children will be allowed to sit external examinations.

The Liverpool Council had blocked plans for pupils to take CSE and O levels this summer. But the education committee chairman has reversed the decision saying the pupil's interests should come before the political argument surrounding the sit-in. About thirty pupils will take the examinations in June.

Parents who protested against plans to close the school run a free community school. The council says the sit-in is illegal.

The parents will apply for the school to be approved as an examination centre. They have until March to convince the Joint Matriculation Board, but if they fail the council say it will find another school where the children can take their examinations.

Meanwhile the parents have launched an appeal for £1,000 to pay for the forthcoming spring term fuel bills.

Defence papers retained

Atomic power policy remains secret

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

The 1952 defence review, second of the seven conducted since 1945, failed to appear at the Public Record Office this week, and is fated indefinitely to remain classified. It marked Britain's emergence as an atomic power and was the first draft of defence theory, which remains official policy today.

Britain's first atomic bomb was detonated off the coast of Australia in October. Two months earlier, the Vulcan aircraft, the means of delivering it to the Russian heartland, completed its maiden flight.

Thirty years ago the air ministry believed it to be the most advanced bomber in the world. Three weeks ago a Vulcan returned to RAF Waddington, near Lincoln, after its last mission.

The Chiefs of Staff, commissioned by Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, undertook a review of global strategy in the spring of 1952 in great secrecy. Though the Joint Intelligence Committee judged global war to be "by and large unlikely" for the next two years, the chiefs, dominated by Marshal of the Royal Air Force

Sir John Slessor, the father of the V bomber force, emphasized the need for greater exertion to win the cold war. The method for achieving this was to build up a British atomic strike capability to complement the United States strategic force.

An intelligence assessment prepared by the chiefs' joint planning staff in December, 1952, marked "for UK eyes only", talked of the Kremlin's difficulty in "protecting the vast land mass of Russia from such an attack."

Articulating a philosophy echoed by later chancellors of the Exchequer during the defence reviews of 1957, 1965, 1968, 1974 and 1981, Mr R A Butler warned the Cabinet on November 5 "to remain a great power we must first of all have economic strength."

Like all defence ministers after them, the First Lord of the Admiralty and secretaries of state for war and air replied on November 6 that a further cut of £75m, for which Mr Butler was asking, would dangerously weaken the fighting strength of the Armed Forces.

Baby girl left on doorstep

Essex police yesterday were seeking the mother of a two-hour-old baby girl found abandoned on the doorstep of a house at Ashington Road, Rochford. The baby's cries woke Mr Noel and Mrs Grace James, who found the baby in the porch wrapped in tea towels.

Mrs James kept her warm with a blanket and hot water bottle until an ambulance arrived. Last night the baby, weighing 5lb 2oz, was "comfortable" in an incubator at the maternity unit of Rochford Hospital. Nurses named her Victoria because Mr and Mrs James live near the Victory public house.

The special care unit at Bristol Maternity Hospital was working normally yesterday, after an 11-week closure because of an outbreak of rare bacterial infection. The unit was shut on October 15 after a seven-day-old boy died from *Strepitococcus*, which causes respiratory illnesses. A baby girl who died from a stomach disorder was also found to be infected.

The number of lifeboat calls continued to rise in 1982, according to provisional figures issued yesterday by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

There were 3,059 lifeboat launches, an average of more than eight a day, and 1,145 lives were saved, an average of more than three a day. In 1981 there were 2,841 launches and 1,017 lives saved.

The director said the cars would distract drivers. Ten local residents also complained that passengers would be able to spy into their homes. A council planning committee approved the proposal unanimously.

He wondered how the Department of Education and Science was going to overcome the difficulties of administering a scheme which would give students half of their maintenance income in the form of a grant and half in the form of a loan.

It is made worse by the fact that you will also have to maintain the current administration of grants and the calculation of parental contribution.

The proposals, which are expected to be accompanied by a number of "sweeteners", including lowering the age at which students are independent and therefore entitled to a grant regardless of parental income, would not save the Government any money for five years or so.

Both Labour and Conservative ministers have been in favour of loans for different reasons. Mr Richard Crossman, when he was Education Secretary, did not see why a predominantly middle-class student body should be given grants in order that they could gain a higher education and therefore better paid jobs.

Mr Neil Stewart, president of the National Union of Students, in a letter to the minister said that the scheme being suggested to replace the current grants system combined all that was bad in the grants system with all that was bad about student loans.

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Battle still rages over fate of the CAP

Of all the EEC's many facets, agriculture has been the most controversial for British consumers and farmers alike. In the fourth of five articles by staff writers of The Times to mark the tenth anniversary of British membership of the community, JOHN YOUNG, Agriculture Correspondent, looks at the pros and cons of the common agricultural policy.

The central dominating and inescapable component of the European Economic Community is its common agricultural policy (CAP). For the fundamentalists, those who were in it from the beginning, it is the bedrock on which everything else rests and which can be disturbed only at the risk of the whole structure crumbling.

For the less wholeheartedly committed, those supporters of a broader political and economic unity, whose persuasive oratory took Britain into Europe 10 years ago, the CAP is a necessary evil, a necessary structure in dire need of overhaul. But they are optimistic enough to believe that, suitably amended, it can be made the foundation of a more enlightened overall approach.

For opponents, the CAP is the EEC. Wasteful, inefficient and immoral, it devours the Community budget; its share of total spending, having declined from four-fifths to a mere two-thirds, is once more inexorably increasing.

What then is this CAP, do we need it, and is there any alternative? It is essentially a

production is vital to their economies place far less reliance on CAP protection than on their superlatively organized agro-industries.

Arguments against the CAP are formidable. Not only does it place huge demands upon Community funds, but it encourages surpluses which nobody wants or is prepared to buy except at subsidized prices.

From farmers the main criticism of the CAP is that it is unbalanced and discriminatory. Important sectors like poultry and horticulture receive no protection at all, and livestock production as a whole suffers from disproportionately high cereal prices.

The National Farmers' Union (NFU), while officially championing the CAP, privately admits that many of its members are disenchanted. Pig farmers, for example, faced with the curious anomaly of guaranteed prices for pork but not for bacon, recently made it clear that they thought their interests were being ignored.

Outright opposition to the CAP has forged a curious alliance between politicians like Mr Enoch Powell, on the right, and Mr Norman Buchanan, Shadow spokesman on agriculture, on what would probably be termed the soft left. Their collective view of its anomalies and distortions was recently expressed with great force and eloquence by Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holland with Boston, in a book which Mr Powell described in *The*

Times as "a pearl among political pamphlets... brave and sincere."

In *Agriculture: The Triumph and the Shame*, Mr Body denounces not only the CAP but the whole principle of financial support for agriculture which, he says, over the years has drained away thousands of millions of pounds which might have been invested in new industries.

Mr Allick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, recently described the book as "riddled with fundamental fallacies".

The answer to those who believe that it is as misguided to subsidize agriculture as it is to continue pouring public money into steel or the car industry is that farmers would simply not survive otherwise.

The alternative to the CAP is thus a return to a system of deficiency payments, which compensates farmers for prices which are lower than their costs of production. Such a system would have the advantage of reducing prices to the consumer but, according to Mr Christopher Tugendhat, a vice-president of the EEC Commission, it would cost British taxpayers at least £2,000m a year.

The one great advantage of the CAP is that, by encouraging farmers to become vastly more productive, it has increased our food self-sufficiency to around 75 per cent.

Next: *The search for European unity.*

Links at stake, page 10

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Storms add to southern Africa drought disaster

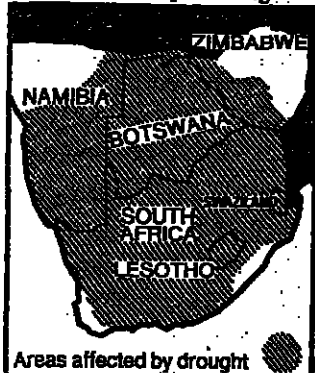
From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Prayer has come too late to save large areas of Southern Africa from the ravages of the worst drought since records were first kept 68 years ago.

Yesterday, special church services for rain were held throughout South Africa. Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, called for a national day of prayer last week in response to a request from the Dutch Reformed Churches. He said that if rain fell earlier, South Africa should still pray in thanksgiving.

In some areas heavy thunderstorms have broken during the past few days. In the Kruger National Game park where hundreds of antelope, wildebeest and other grazing animals have been dying of thirst, rivers are again in flood.

But elsewhere the storms have brought disaster as well as relief. At Delmas, an Eastern Transvaal town, nearly 3 in of rain fell in one hour at the weekend. Flash floods caused more than £60,000 damage and 100,000 week-old chickens were drowned when storm waters inundated battery buildings.



Areas affected by drought

Virtually the whole of South Africa, with the exception of the Natal coastal belt and the Western Cape region, is affected by the drought. The neighbouring territories of Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia are similarly affected.

Spokesmen for agricultural cooperatives in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal provinces said yesterday that more than one million tons of maize – the staple food of Africans – had so far been lost because of drought.

A spokesman said: "This has been the driest year since records were begun in 1915. According to our figures, 60 per cent of the maize crop in the area is stunted."

South Africa has a stockpile of maize and exports a considerable quantity of its surplus, at prices twice those farmers are paid for producing it.

The drought probably means that it will have little maize to export and will have to draw on the stockpile to fill domestic requirements. Farmers already faced with a 13 per cent increase in the price of fertilizer from January 1 will certainly demand extra subsidies to make up for their reduced output, a request the Government which relies heavily on their political support cannot ignore.

The total result is that there will be a further vicious twist in the cost of living spiral which increased by 14 per cent last year and at least 12 per cent was projected for this year.

At present, over most of South Africa, there is hardly a cloud in sight.



Leaders of the pact (left to right): Janos Kadar of Hungary, Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Yuri Andropov of the Soviet Union, Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, Erich Honecker of East Germany, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, at the Prague summit

Vote shatters Black Alliance

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

South Africa's Black Alliance – which includes black, Coloured and Indian political interests, has been shattered by an overwhelming vote by the Coloured Labour Party to participate in the Government's proposed constitutional system which excludes South Africa's majority blacks from the legislative process.

The Labour Party is the dominant party among the country's 2.7 million Coloured population, a mainly Afrikaans-speaking section which has been historically spurned by white South Africans.

The party was responsible for the collapse two years ago of the Coloured Representative Council, a Body set up by the Government to give Coloureds a sham "parliament" of their own instead of the equal franchise they enjoyed until the Nationalist Government came to power.

At the Labour Party's conference in Edmore, in Natal Province, there were only nine votes on Tuesday night, among more than 300 delegates, against dialogue with the Government on the constitutional plans.

The decision is a massive boost for the Government and for Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, who has pledged to consult Coloured and Indian leaders on the plans for reform but has adamantly maintained that the country's 18 million blacks will have no part in the new deal.

The Labour Party's vote came after Chief Buthelezi, the Zulu leader and head of the Black Alliance, warned delegates that acceptance of the Government's plan would make Coloureds "enemies in the eyes of black South Africans. He said that for Coloureds and Indians to accept proposals which

excluded blacks from vital decision-making processes would be a "disaster for them and everybody". He rejected the notion that the proposals were a step in the right direction.

Reacting to the conference decision, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: "I did my duty as chairman of the Black Alliance and also as an African leader of the largest recognized constituency in the country. Their decision did come as a surprise knowing as I do the amount of behind-the-scenes arm twisting that went on."

It is clear from initial black reaction that the Labour Party vote signifies a decisive rift in black solidarity ranks and a severe blow to black, coloured and Asian leaders who have felt they could bring all of South Africa's non-whites under a single umbrella hostile to white rule.

Bush hunt for hostage as whites are buried

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Senior figures in Zimbabwe's farming sector, including Senator Denis Norman, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday attended funerals for victims of the new year onslaught by Matabeleland dissidents.

The minister and Mr James Sinclair, President of the Commercial Farmers' Union, were at the funerals in Bulawayo of Mr David Walters, his sons Sean and Michael, aged two and four, and his brother-in-law, Mr John Hearn.

At a quiet ceremony at his farm about 30 miles away, Mr Benji Williams, aged 71, who was murdered soon after being taken hostage by rebels, was laid to rest.

towards Botswana. Military authorities are taking stock of the situation in the troubled western province.

It is clear that after a lull in September and October, when they appeared to be running short of ammunition the dissidents are back in a confident and aggressive frame of mind.

Apart from the three reported outrages since Christmas eve, from which the toll is nine dead and more than 20 injured there have been other incidents which have gone unreported.

The revulsion over the worst of the incidents in the past week the murder of two children and the beheading of Pat Williams, has affected even blacks who were alienated from the Government by the dismissal of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the Cabinet last February.

Las Vegas hotel settles fire claims at \$105m

From Michael Hamlyn, New York

The huge MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, which stands like a temple to the god of gaming in the neon-lit desert valley, has agreed a final pay-out of \$75m (£47m) to those injured where flames and smoke struck the gamblers and money changers in its gilded chambers.

The settlement brings to \$105m the damages that the hotel owners have agreed to pay to 3,500 claimants – survivors and relatives of the 85 people killed by the blaze in the early hours of November 21, 1981.

The casino was crowded with players – there are no clocks in Las Vegas gaming halls – when a fire which had smouldered in an attic burst out.

Most of the victims died of smoke inhalation in some of the world's largest hotels. The hotel did not have automatic sprinklers in much of the building and fire officials are sure that such a system could have prevented the deaths.

The hotel was refurbished at a cost of about \$50m and reopened seven months later, complete with sprinklers and life-support equipment.

The settlements do not include claims against 11 defendants, including architects and contractors involved in designing and building the hotel.

17 writers on trial in Turkey

From Rasit Gardilick, Ankara

Seventeen leading Turkish writers, who make up the executive board of the Turkish Writers' Union, appeared before a military court in Istanbul yesterday on charges of "spreading communist propaganda" and links with "illegal organizations".

The 82-page indictment alleges that the defendants had links with the outlawed Communist Party of Turkey and such illegal organizations as the Turkish Peace Association, the Progressive Trade Unions Confederation and the Progressive Youth Association, whose leaders are now on trial for their part in the 1970s.

The accused include Mr Aziz Nesin, a humorist of international fame and chairman of the Writers' Union, Mr Bekir Yildiz, and Mr Asim Bezirci, both well-known writers, and Mr Osman Sait Arolat.

Mr Orhan Akyildiz, the Istanbul Bar Association's president, and Mr Atol Behramoglu, a poet, already on trial for their leading positions within the Turkish Peace Association, were also among the defendants.

The court adjourned until January 12.

A military prosecutor in Diyarbakir, south-east Turkey, had demanded the death penalty for 106 alleged Kurdish separatists on trial here, the martial law command announced.

Aborigines want to be a nation

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

Senator Neville Bonner, the only Aboriginal member of the Australian Federal Parliament, has called for the creation of a separate Aboriginal nation by the 1990s.

The senator, who represents Queensland and was condemned by Mr Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, Queensland's conservative Premier, who said that the suggestion was racist.

Senator Bonner, a member of the Liberal Party which rules in coalition in both Canberra and in Queensland, said at the opening of the four-day annual conference of the Aboriginal and Island Catholic Council earlier this week that he hoped to see the Aboriginal race firmly established as a separate nation by the 1990s. "We have been pushed and herded and shoved around by whites for too long", he said.

Mr Bjelke-Petersen said Mr Bonner's suggestion was dangerous and could lead to untold problems for Australia.

Mr Bonner told the conference that white people could no longer blame early generations for the treatment of Aborigines. "All that has changed today is white men have replaced bullets and poisoned water holes and poisoned flour with a more subtle and sophisticated form of discrimination to keep Aborigines oppressed and fragmented."

Japan plays the trade dispute cards its way

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

A senior Japanese government official likes to use the following card game analogy to explain why Japan's view of how to handle trade relations differs from that of the United States and Europe.

Americans gamble at stud poker, which requires a fine sense of bluff, he says. Europeans prefer contract bridge, in which the players signal to partners by bidding without revealing their hands. Japan's native card game, on the other hand, is hanafuda, a simple exercise where points are made by matching one artfully drawn card with its proper mate.

Mr Shinjiro Abe, Japan's Foreign Minister, is in Europe this week on a five-nation tour – yesterday he was in Bonn and Paris after visiting London on Tuesday – trying to do a bit of the latter, and thereby ease the strains which now plague EEC-Japan relations.

He is the first senior official to visit Europe since Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister,

named his new Cabinet in November last year.

His cards, mainly a round of tariff cuts, including reductions on biscuits and chocolate, and promises of other market-opening steps, are indeed on the table. Just as clearly, however, both are still playing at different games for stakes which include the free trading system, as Japan knows it.

"Japan identifies all trade problems in terms of cognac, biscuits and chocolate," comments a European trade official about the Japanese Government's tendency to find matching solutions to individual complaints form trading partners.

"We are talking about structural changes in Japan's trading system." The EEC is pursuing such change through the Gatt (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

From Mr Abe's point of view, expressed in an interview before leaving for Europe, the problem is not Japan's market structure and distribution system. Japan, he says, is the most advanced among the advanced nations in cutting back on tariff barriers.

France, for one, is a far greater sinner (with 27 Japanese items under some form of import restraint).

The Japanese Foreign Minister is suggesting that the EEC and Japan begin talks at a ministerial level, in addition to the annual exchanges which take place at a bureaucratic level. There is doubt, however, about whether opening the logjam, especially if Europe continues to talk about the need for break changes in Japan.

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Glemp named among 18 new cardinals

Rome (Reuters) - The Pope yesterday named Archbishop Józef Glemp, the Polish Primate, to be a cardinal, almost 18 months after he became head of the church in the Pontiff's troubled homeland.

The Pope made the announcement at his weekly general audience and said 17 other prelates would be installed as cardinals with Archbishop Glemp on February 2.

The list included Archbishop Joseph Bernardini, who succeeded the late Cardinal John Cody in Chicago, and the Maronite Patriarch of Lebanon, Mgr Antoine Khoraiche.

One name conspicuously absent was that of Archbishop Paul Marinkus, the controversial American head of the Maronite Bank and governor of Maronite City. Once heavily opposed for the cardinal's red hat, the archbishop has been sharply criticized in the Italian press and by politicians for his dealings with the late Roberto Calvi's bankrupt Banco Ambrosiano.

The Pope told pilgrims that the list reflected "the breath of universality which is that of the church." He pointed out that all five continents were represented among the 18 appointments, two from Africa, one from North America, two from South America, two from Asia, 10 from Europe and one from Oceania.

The prelates will receive their hats at a full meeting of the College of Cardinals to be held on February 2.

Archbishop Godfried Danneels, the Belgian Primate who was also named, is a noted scholar of liturgy who has sought to make Catholic theology more accessible to laymen.

Mgr Danneels became Archbishop of Malines-Brussels in 1979 after the retirement of Cardinal Jozef van den Braekelen, an outspoken advocate of reform. He has written numerous

articles on Catholic liturgy for international journals and brochures on confession and marriage designed to explain their significance to the general public, church sources said.

He is also keen to foster dialogue with the Anglican Church and has visited Britain where he had talks with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

Archbishop Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris was born a Jew and converted to Catholicism as a youth after his mother perished in Auschwitz concentration camp.

Adopted by a Catholic family during Nazi occupation of France, he moved rapidly through the Church hierarchy after his conversion from Judaism in 1943. He was appointed Bishop of Orleans in 1979 and has been Archbishop of Paris since 1981.

The College of Cardinals, the supreme Roman Catholic Church body, which elects the Pope in secret conclave, will now consist of 138 members. Only 120 of them are allowed to vote in elections. The others are over 80 and thus barred from voting by rules imposed by Pope Paul VI, who also limited the electors to 120.

The college is still predominantly European: 71 cardinals come from Europe and 35 of them are Italians. Latin America, reckoned the fastest growing region of the Catholic world, is represented by 23 cardinals. There are 14 North Americans, 14 Africans, 12 from Asia and four from Oceania.

The elevation of the French Jesuit theologian, Father Henri de Lubac, brings two members of the order to the Sacred College for the first time in decades.

In view of his doctrinal differences with the Vatican in the 1950s, Father de Lubac is something of a rehabilitated theologian. His appointment was seen by Vatican observers

as a sign of improved relations between the Pope and the Jesuits after recent controversies over progressive tendencies in the order.

This is the list of the 18 new cardinals:

Bernard Yago (Archbishop of Abidjan); Joseph Bernardini (Archbishop of Chicago); Godfried Danneels (Archbishop of Brussels and Malines); Thomas Williams (Archbishop of Wellington); Franjo Kuharic (Archbishop of Zagreb); Julijan Vukobratovic (Bishop of Rijeka); Joachim Meisner (Bishop of Berlin); Father Henri de Lubac (French Jesuit Theologian); Jozef Glemp (Archbishop of Warsaw and Gniezno); Alfonso Lopez Trujillo (Archbishop of Medellin, Colombia); Alexandre de Nascimento (Archbishop of Lubango, Angola); Ali Mohamed (Archbishop of Caracas); Michael Kitbunchu (Archbishop of Bangkok); Aurelio Sabatani (Archbishop and secretary of the Vatican Supreme Court); Carlo Martini (Archbishop of Milan); Jean-Marie Lustiger (Archbishop of Paris); Antoine Khoraiche (Maronite Patriarch); Giuseppe Casoria (Bishop and Pro-Prefect of the Vatican Holy Congregation for the Sacraments).

● WARSAW: The elevation of Archbishop Glemp should strengthen his position in the Polish episcopate and underlines the trust that the Pope has in the Primate (Roger Boyes writes). It comes at a time when a number of priests - at a recent meeting of the Warsaw archdiocese for example - have been strongly critical of Mgr Glemp for his conciliatory approach to the Polish authorities.

In fact, the Primate has been trying to tread a middle path between criticizing the Government for introducing tough legislation and talking with the Polish leadership in an attempt to heal the rifts in the country.

This strategy has always been closely coordinated with the Vatican but it is understood only with difficulty by local priests, especially younger ones who sympathize with the aims of Solidarity.



Hooded terror: FLNC members giving a press conference near Ajaccio about recent bomb explosions.

Top policeman to fight Corsican terror

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) has been banned and one of France's top policemen has been appointed to a new post in charge of all the forces of law and order in Corsica, part of government measures, announced yesterday, to stem the violence that has reached record levels on the island.

Nearly half the 805 attacks carried out in Corsica last year were claimed by the FLNC, whose stated aim is to gain total independence for the island and its 240,000 inhabitants through armed conflict. Corsica has been under French rule for the past 215 years.

The banning of the FLNC means that anyone found giving direct or indirect support to the organization is liable to be arrested and sentenced to up to two years in prison. However, since the organization has been operating clandestinely for a number of years, it is far from clear what immediate effect the ban will have other than the psychological one of reassuring the population that the Government means business.

More significant is the appointment of M Robert Brousseau, the tough former head of France's Serious Crime Squad, to oversee and coordinate the

activities of the civil police and gendarmes for the whole island. Half a dozen other appointments to top positions in the police force have also been made in what is clearly intended to be the biggest shake-up in the island's security forces for many years.

M Gaston Defferre, Minister for the Interior, denied that, after a period of generosity and appeasement, the Government was going back to the policies of its predecessors.

The former Government's policy had been one of "attack and repression without any political opening", he said,

whereas the present Government had done all it could to grant the Corsicans the liberty they were demanding by giving them a newly-elected regional assembly, endowed with wide powers.

When the Socialists first came to power, the FLNC had declared a truce and the violence had diminished, but over the past few months the terrorist attacks had increased in both number and severity. It could not be tolerated that a tiny minority should terrorize the majority of the island's population and threaten the unity of France.

Palme says the CIA 'tailed' him

Stockholm - Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, claimed yesterday that he was "tailed" for several years by the American Central Intelligence Agency (Christopher Mosley writes).

He told the evening newspaper *Aftonposten*, published in Malmö: "I myself had a CIA agent on my heels for several years. We could not break off relations because of that."

Mr Palme had been asked about a visit next week to Moscow by a senior Swedish Foreign Ministry official. Critics say the visit should be cancelled in protest against Soviet spying in Sweden.

Woman diver escapes sharks

Brisbane (Reuters) - A woman skindiver who drifted in shark-infested waters for two days was found on a Pacific island yesterday, the police said.

Mrs Susan Docker, aged 28, was swept away on Sunday while competing in skin diving championships off Erskine Island, about 40 miles off the Queensland coast. She survived by clinging to a marker buoy and drifted back to the island on Tuesday, living on turtle eggs.

Swedes' alarm over population

Stockholm-Sweden's population of 8.3 million increased by only 3,000 in 1982 and will decrease this year if the present trend is maintained, according to figures issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics (Christopher Mosley writes).

The falling birthrate alarms educationalists and teachers' unions, already expecting a drastic reduction in teaching jobs.

Agnew repays



Mr Spiro Agnew, the former American Vice-President, who has repaid the state of Maryland \$268,482 (about £180,000) to cover bribes that a court ruled he had taken while serving as governor and Vice-President.

Boxer arrested

Philadelphia (AP) - Michael Spinks, the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, was arrested here and charged with possession of a gun without a permit after an early-morning car chase. Police said the gun had been stolen in Toronto in 1975.

Camps attacked

Bangkok (Reuters) - Vietnamese-led forces launched artillery, mortar and rocket fire against Cambodian guerrilla camps near the eastern Thai border, killing or wounding 50. Thai military sources said.

Flats toll rises

Ankara - The death toll rose to 50 yesterday as rescuers continued to search the debris of a seven-storey block of flats which collapsed on Monday at Diyarbakir, in south-east Turkey. Fears are mounting that the final toll would exceed 100.

Torture claims

Cairo (Reuters) - An Egyptian state security court trying 280 Muslim fundamentalists accused of trying to overthrow the Government has ordered 260 of them to undergo medical examination to investigate their torture claims. The hearing will resume on February 19.

Border fixed

Algiers (AP) - President Seydi Kechouch of Niger, will today sign a treaty with Algeria fixing the 600-mile border between the two countries. Algerian sources said. Until now, the border has been an imaginary line across the desert.

S Africa ban

Boston (AP) - The Massachusetts legislature voted to bar the state from investing pension funds in companies doing business with South Africa, overriding a veto by Governor Edward King.

Elbe flight

Hitzacker, West Germany (AP) - A 23-year-old East German and his 19-year-old friend escaped across the Elbe into Lower Saxony. They first had to surmount communist border fortifications.

Correction

Mrs Dorota Simonides voted in the Polish Parliament against the trade union Bill, not Mr Janusz Symonides, as reported on October 26. A briefing in Warsaw on Western ambassadors was given privately by a senior government official, not as reported on December 3, by Mr Janusz Obodowski, Deputy Prime Minister.

Massage alibi for minister

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) - A Malaysian Cabinet minister on trial for murder testified yesterday that he was having a body massage at the time he was said to have killed a political rival.

Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, 41, giving evidence on the thirty-eighth day of his high court trial, said officials from the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports were giving him a massage at a house where he was staying when Datuk Mohamad Taha Talib was shot dead shortly before general election in April.

The prosecution has alleged that Datuk Mokhtar used his gun to kill Datuk Taha at a restaurant. He and the accused village headman, Ahmad Satiman, aged 54, face a charge of murder.

Datuk Mokhtar told the court that just before the murder he was driven from his local constituency election headquarters to his bodyguard to a house near his campaign. After taking a bath and eating, he had a meeting in his bedroom with seven officials from his ministry, he said. Two of them gave him a massage because he felt tired.

Dahrendorf plays down March poll

From Michael Blayon Bonn

In a speech attracting widespread comment and speculation about his possible return to West German politics, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, told the Free Democrats that a spell in opposition would harm neither the party nor the future of the Federal Republic.

Addressing a pre-election meeting in Stuttgart on Tuesday, Professor Dahrendorf, who still commands considerable attention in his old party, said it was more than likely that the liberals would not win any seats in the Bundestag this year.

But this did not matter much. He did not advocate the party - which has been in office for 26 of the past 33 years - as a "permanent partner in government". The decisive date for the party was not the coming March election but the following one in four years.

He called on the party to bring fresh liberalism to a country that had become self-satisfied. This was possible only if the party sloughed the poverty of ideas brought about by years in government and emerged "fresh, unorthodox and alert."



Professor Dahrendorf: Comeback foreshadowed

To loud applause, he said that the FDP was now in mortal danger not because of its change of coalition partners but because many people no longer knew what it stood for. He was not interested in this or that coalition, but in liberal politics.

Professor Dahrendorf had a meteoric rise in the party before going to Brussels as a European Commissioner and then becoming Director of the LSE in 1974. There has been speculation here that his keynote speech on the opening day of the party gathering is the first step in a bid for the party leadership should Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the present leader, resign as a result of the party's shipwreck in March.

But if the professor was carrying a flag in his baggage, he did not unfurl it. His philosophical view of the meaning and tasks of liberalism in contemporary German politics hardly touched on the bitter dispute over Herr Genscher's change of course, which has torn the party in two.

When asked on television whether he had come to save the party, he replied he was no saviour but a thinker, and his job was to ask questions and stimulate discussion. He made light of suggestions that he was laying down a marker for his return from London, where his contract ends in 1984.

Nevertheless he has recently been made president of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, a political research institute linked to the FDP, and several delegates in Stuttgart suggested that as a respected "outsider" he was the only man who could heal the splits within the party.

Yesterday, Herr Genscher had little comment on the professor's suggestion that defeat at the coming election did not matter. "All elections are

important and the most important is the one in March", he said. He told a press conference in Bonn that the party was in "fighting spirit", and the choice for the electorate was between liberalism and socialism. The party would make unemployment and the renewal of business confidence its central issues.

Herr Genscher also called for an intermediate arms agreement "at the lowest possible level" between the superpowers if they are unable to agree on medium-range nuclear weapons control in Geneva.

He said the "zero option" was still the best solution, but while sticking to the timetable for deployment of new missiles, the West might be able to limit their number in an intermediate agreement.

The Russians should not be allowed a monopoly of strategic rockets, but the latest proposals of Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, should be examined thoroughly, honestly and carefully.

● Professor Dahrendorf was last year given the honorary title of Knight Commander of the British Empire (Lucy Hodges writes).

Mengistu purges new party

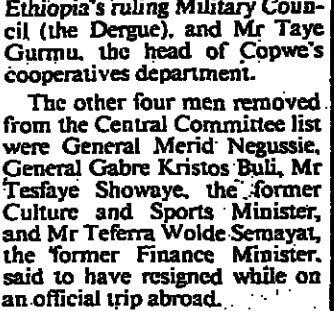
Addis Ababa (AFP) - Six leading members of Ethiopia's nascent national political party have been "purged" as the organization enters the final phase of its transformation into the country's only party.

The six members of the central committee of Copwe (the Commission Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia), were dropped from the list of the Copwe Praesidium announced here this week by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the head of state.

Colonel Mengistu is both chairman of the Politburo and the Central Committee of Copwe. Its membership, as given this week, comprises seven executive committee (Politburo) members, 91 Central Committee members (down from 93) and 76 Central Committee alternate members (down from 30). All members are expected to be confirmed when the national party is eventually formed.

Those dropped in Copwe's present drive to "purify" its ranks before achieving full party status include Mr Tamrat Ferede, a former top official of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council (the Dergue), and Mr Taye Gurmru, the head of Copwe's cooperatives department.

The other four men removed from the Central Committee list were General Merid Negussie, General Gabre Kristos Bult, Mr Tesfaye Showaye, the former Culture and Sports Minister, and Mr Teferra Wolde Semayat, the former Finance Minister, said to have resigned while on an official trip abroad.



Colonel Mengistu Drive to purify ranks.

US diehards endanger arms talks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

A successful attempt by right-wing Republicans to block the nomination of the deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is threatening to undermine the credibility of American negotiators at the arms reduction talks, which are due to resume shortly in Geneva.

It has also fuelled speculation in Washington about the future of Mr Eugene Rostow, the agency's director, and about nominations of other officials to senior posts in the Administration which are being blocked for political reasons.

They include Mr Richard Burt, who was nominated to become the new Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs last summer but who is still waiting to be confirmed by Congress.

This week, the Administration announced it would not resubmit the nomination of Mr

Robert Grey as deputy director of the agency. His nomination had been blocked for the past nine months by Senator Jesse Helms and other conservatives on the ground that his arms control views were not conservative enough and that he had previously worked for a prominent member of the Democratic Party.

Mr Rostow, clearly sensing that he is the ultimate target of the right-wingers' campaign, has given warning that the Administration's credibility in negotiations with the Soviet Union will be endangered if other appointments he plans to make are also blocked.

He has also accused conservative Republicans of trying to "take over nuclear arms policy."

Expressing his exasperation at the prolonged campaign to block Mr Grey's appointment, he said it was terribly difficult to

conduct sensitive foreign policy initiatives that were subjected to the daily tugging and hauling of domestic politics.

The Administration's decision to drop Mr Grey has led to intense speculation that this forms part of a "trade off" with the conservative Republicans to end their opposition to Mr Burt.

Mr Burt, a former journalist with *The New York Times* is considered by conservatives to be too moderate in his approach to the Soviet Union. His nomination has been blocked because of an article he wrote for his paper in 1979 which, it was claimed, was damaging to national security.

The Administration has reaffirmed its intention of resubmitting Mr Burt's nomination for confirmation by Congress. Helms has denied that any deals have been made involving him and Mr Grey.

Bonn seeks limit if missile ban fails

Bonn (Reuters) - West Germany said yesterday that there should be a serious attempt at limiting the number of medium-range nuclear missiles on Europe if the United States and the Soviet Union failed to agree on the total removal of the weapons.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, denied at a press conference that the proposal was a new West German initiative and said the two superpowers should still make every effort in their Geneva negotiations to reach a "zero solution", under which neither side would deploy any such missiles.

He said the provision for an interim agreement to keep the number of medium-range missiles as low as possible was implied in NATO's 1979 decision to re-examine its nuclear arsenal

if the Soviet Union refused to dismantle its medium-range missiles by late this year.

NATO's "double track" decision has generally been interpreted, as meaning that, if Moscow did not get rid of its rockets by 1983, then 572 US cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would be deployed in Western Europe.

Herr Genscher accused the Social Democratic candidate for Chancellor, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, of increasingly backing away from the NATO agreement signed by the former chancellor, Herr Helmut Schmidt.

The Foreign Minister said there were fears that if the Social Democrats won the general election they would renounce NATO policy and accept a Soviet monopoly of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Pravda denies Soviet role in Pope plot

Moscow (Reuters) - Pravda said yesterday that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were not involved in the attempt to kill the Pope, and it accused the American Central Intelligence Agency of waging a slander campaign aimed at showing they were implicated.

The newspaper said in an article that it was "utterly absurd" to surmise that communist countries might have something to do with terrorism. "This contradicts the policy and ideology of our society," Pravda claimed.

The article is in response to reports in Western newspapers linking Bulgaria and the Soviet Union to the attempt on the Pope's life in May 1981. He was shot in St Peter's Square by Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turkish gunman, now serving a life sentence in Italy.

Pravda said Agca was supplying almost daily new falsehoods about the attack, leading the Western press to say that the Bulgarian secret services provided his gun.

There were also attempts "to create the impression in some way or other that the Soviet Union is implicated in the attack on the Pope in the Vatican", the newspaper said. "Both Bulgaria and the Soviet Union rejected these absurd accusations with indignation and assessed them in a due way."

Pravda said Washington was not pleased with the Roman Catholic Church's attitude to matters of war and peace, and the belief of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences that nuclear war could not be won had resulted in anti-Soviet propaganda.

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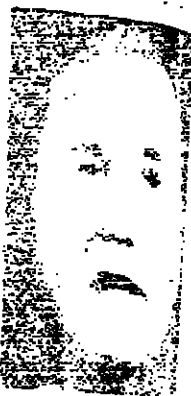
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Palme said
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Human diver
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A black and white photograph of the National Westminster Bank building in London. The image shows the classical stone base of the building, which features a sign that reads "National Westminster Bank". Above the base, the modern, ribbed tower of the Lloyd's building rises vertically, creating a stark contrast between old and new architecture. The sky is visible in the background.

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THE ARTS

After almost a quarter of a century spent mainly with the RSC, John Barton (right) goes commercial with his production of *The School for Scandal* which opens in the Haymarket tonight. Interview by Lucy Hughes-Hallett

Putting vigour back into Sheridan

John Barton perches on the flimsy arm of his desk-chair looking with his beard, his dignity and his ironic twinkle, like a benevolent wizard, while he talks about the "narrative of infinite length" which he is writing, working on it in the still, early-morning hours before rehearsals start for *School for Scandal*. "It is an epic saga, a vast fairy-story in which Greek and Norse and Arthurian myths are all muddled up." In writing it he is embarking, somewhat tardily, on what he once decided was his calling. He was one of those gilded Cambridge undergraduates with the enviable problem of being unable to decide which of his manifold talents to develop in his life's work.

He has not wasted the time since. Cambridge. But his production of *The School for Scandal*, which opens at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, tonight, with Donald Sinden and Beryl Reid heading an illustrious cast, is his first for the commercial stage, although he has been working in the theatre, mainly with the RSC, for 22 years.

It was Peter Hall who rescued him from the grove of academe in which he wandered so forlornly and fruitlessly. "I was supposed to be writing a book about modern drama, but I

haven't got a literary-critical mind at all. My thoughts just aren't shaped that way." By 1960, when Hall took over as artistic director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, he was at an impasse. "After three years' work all I had was a pile of useless notes." When his former fellow-member of the Cambridge dramatic society invited him to work at Stratford he accepted with relief. "I knew perfectly well by then that I should have gone into the theatre straight away."

"I have had this label 'academic' round my neck ever since," he says, with as much irritation as is compatible with his courteous manner. His Cambridge researches, abstruse though they were, in fact display an intensely practical interest in the gritty-gritty of literature. His wife, Anne, a writer, author of the influential book *Shakespeare and the Idea of the Play*, might deal with the plays' historical contexts, their philosophical content and symbolic meaning. John Barton was always concerned, first and foremost, with how they should be done.

Language and stagecraft to Barton are the essential stuff of drama. He was attracted to *The School for Scandal* by its vigour in both areas. The idea for the production did not originate

with him. It was Donald Sinden, who has worked with him several times, playing Malvolio in his 1969 *Twelfth Night* and Benedick in his 1976 *Much Ado About Nothing*, who suggested his name to the producer, Duncan Weldon. Barton had taken a break from the RSC to put together a nine-part series for London Weekend Television (to be shown later this year) on the problems of acting Shakespeare and the clues the text provides for actors. That finished, he had a few weeks to spare and Sheridan appealed.

"I like the idiom. There's a richness in the wit and great energy in the writing. It has that mixture, which you often get in Shakespeare, of naturalistic language muddled up with heightened, formal, antithetical language which has to be relished and savoured if it is to communicate itself."

Barton has restored the seldom-performed prologue and epilogue, written respectively by David Garrick and by George Colman, a fellow-playwright of Sheridan's, remembered chiefly for his creation, Dr Pangloss. The play ends in slapdash sentimentality. Sheridan (who, according to popular legend, wrote the last act on the morning of the first night, sending the script, page by page,

to the theatre by runner) reforms, reconciles or marries off his clearly incorrigible characters with great speed and a high-handed disregard for likelihood. In the epilogue the skittish Lady Teazle (played at the Haymarket by Judy Buxton), who has been summarily reconciled with her doting elderly husband (Donald Sinden), contemplates with sardonic distaste the happy-ever-after which awaits her:

"Save money - when I just knew how to waste it!
Leave London - just as I began to taste it!
Must I then watch the early morning cock
The melancholy ticking of a clock
In a lone rustic hall for ever pounded
With dogs, cats, rats and squalling brats confounded?"

Reflections far nearer to the spirit of Sheridan's sophisticated comedy than the perfunctory and disappointing happy ending which, in most productions, goes unsung.

This spring, after directing a Norwegian company in an early Ibsen play set congenially in the world of the Norse sagas, Barton is going to read his beloved *Wilde's Arthur* for a television programme to be directed by Gillian Lynne, who choreographed *Cats*. "She feels about dance as I do about Shakespeare," he says. "When one has spent years and years doing a thing, however keen one may be on it, one rather wants to try doing other things."

Devotees of his way with Shakespeare need not be alarmed. John Barton has spent the New Year with his fellow



RSC directors thrashing out plans for next year. He will be returning in the autumn, after nearly a year away, to the Jacobean manor house near Stratford, complete with silvered oak beams, tapestries and waist-high brindle dogs, which is his country home.

BOOKS

Richard Holmes on Milosz

Innocent in a rotten paradise

Visions from San Francisco Bay
By Czeslaw Milosz

Translated by Richard Lourie (Carcanet New Press, £6.95)

What on earth will a man who has witnessed the Warsaw Uprising of 1944, make of the California Paradise of the 1960s? The flower-children of Haight-Ashbury, the "revolutionaries" of Berkeley, the cults and the cranks, the cars and the supermarkets, the Beatnik beaches of Big Sur, the "gigantic neon signs proclaiming 'Jesus Saves' in a sinister landscape of concrete coils?" What on earth - or in hell?

The answer is particularly intriguing when it comes from Milosz: the Winner of the 1980 Nobel Prize for Literature, a major Polish poet (also incidentally editor and translator of the excellent Penguin *Post-War Polish Poetry*), and author of the celebrated anti-Stalinist polemic *The Captive Mind* (1953). What will he make of the Promised Land?

Milosz defected from Poland in 1951, and spent 10 years as a freelance writer in Paris. In 1962 he was appointed Professor of Slavic Languages at the University of California at Berkeley. It is from this vantage point that he surveyed the San Francisco scene, with an acute, somewhat world-weary eye, in the series of short essays that make up the *Visions* (first published in Polish in 1969).

In form, the essays run somewhere between ironic postcards, Baudelairean prose-poems, and full-blown philosophical "treatises". Their subjects are familiar ones: a Religious Revival, the Automobile, the Student Drop-Out, the Western, the American Indian, Sex and Censorship ("this is not an age of jolly pornographers"), the notions of Equality and middle-American "Virtue" (a country fair and parade at Myrtle Point, Coos County).

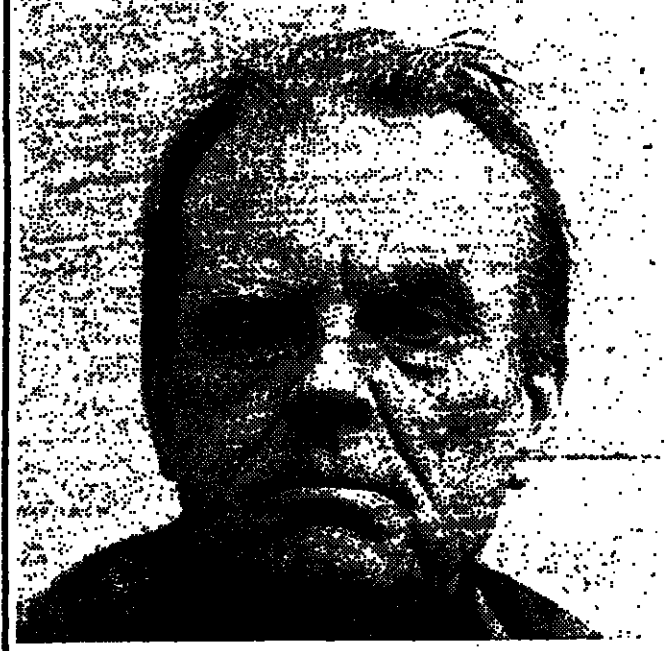
But the treatment is not familiar. It is curiously oblique, deeply shadowed by European experience, allusive, sometimes arch and bitter, frequently disillusioned. The sight of the "Café Steppenwolf" at Berkeley, or the impotent violence of the

film *Bonnie and Clyde*, or Robinson Jeffers's poetical tower, "half covered in ivy", on the bare sweeping Pacific beach at Carmel, produces in Milosz reactions which are dark and troubled. His visions are not reassuring ones, and he found no Huxleyian heaven.

As he writes in a central passage: "A conviction of decadence, the rotting of the West, seems to be a permanent part of the equipment of enlightened and sensitive people for dealing with the horrors accompanying technological progress." His symbolic figures - Henry Miller, Allen Ginsberg, Herbert Marcuse, Walt Whitman, Jeffers - receive rough treatment for the most part. The spectacle of De Sade's works piled high in bookstore paperbacks fills him with dismay: "instinctive opposition. We recognize in all this a response characteristic of other literary exiles from the East - a similar note is struck in Alexander Solzhenitsyn. The West, we are admonished, has come close to betraying them."

Yet there is also an odd naïveté in Milosz, a willfulness, a determination to play out the role of offended innocence, the sort of malicious self-satisfaction. It is difficult to pin this down exactly. Is it the poet in him? Or the political exile who remains at some level guilty of his own betrayals? "I have committed many errors," he confesses, "but fewer than the others in my circle of acquaintances and friends, because I have moved, as it were, obliquely, only appearing to conform." It is a puzzling formulation, like the whole book, leaving one with a sense of his own pride at having survived in a mad Manichean world.

In the end, one misses most any attempt to grapple directly with the American attitude to the Eastern bloc, and the whole phenomenon of anti-Communism. Because this too is part of the Californian dream, or nightmare, and one peculiarly suited to Milosz's experiences as both writer-translator, and diplomat. The long hard journey from Warsaw to Berkeley must have given him immense, sad knowledge of this huge ideological Grand Canyon.



Czeslaw Milosz

Fiction

Escape to Belfast

Tyro
By John Milne

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

David's Daughter

Tamar

By Margaret Barrington

(Wolffhound Press, £7.50)

Tyro is a soldier's novel from the Ulster war. Joe Jackson, an orphan and a boy soldier, is sent out to serve on the Belfast streets. His sensitivity to death and confusion over politics is set against his pride in being one of the professionals, "like the ads". He hates being treated by the people as a warder, as though he personally were keeping them prisoners. He escapes on leave with his mate Archie to the Lake District, is seduced by a rich promiscuous woman, and escapes from decadent London back to the bleak duties of surveillance in Belfast.

John Milne's debut as a novelist is exceptional in his command of dialogue and character. He describes the fear and revulsion, the dependence and the arrogant defensiveness of the young soldier. If Milne is out of his depth in Chelsea and Soho, so is his naïve hero. *Tyro* is the work of its title. Milne's name will be known.

David's Daughter is an Ulster tale of unforgiving love, one of a collection of short stories by the remarkable Margaret Barrington, who died recently. William Trevor calls Barrington's art the art of the glimpse. It is more than that. It is emotion under economy. No word is wasted hardly an adjective used. These Irish stories show a wide range of

feeling and style, always controlled by a rich parsimony of language. There is also a strength and a compassion in many of the stories that bring tears to the eyes. I was sometimes reminded of the best of Jack London's stories about Ulster, "The Sea Farmer", in its exact descriptions of the necessities by which many people must live.

Nella Bielski's memoir of the death of her mother is intercut with her slow loss of her husband to another woman. Losing blood and love are the same to her. A strange life takes her through childhood in the Ukraine and the Ulster, philosophical studies in Moscow and marriage in Paris with Jean-Jacques Godard as a family friend. John Berger's admirable translation from the French brings out a curt, intense, moving and intimate style that both confesses and provokes understanding. We share the author's hurt and very discoveries. As Godard said to her, we don't live our lives. We are lived by life. Yet the *Oranges for the Son of Alexander* (Lyle, £7.50) deals with a Maltese island, on which all births are prohibited as a Final Measure to prevent mass starvation. It reads as if *Brave New World* were rewritten by a technocrat with his tongue in his filing system. Unfortunately, satire on bureaucratic prose is almost as unreadable as that prose itself.

Andrew Sinclair

Galleries

Illuminating the road to here and now

Wiener Werkstätte
Fischer Fine Art

Given all the intense scrutiny Art Nouveau and Art Deco have been receiving in the last few years, it is astonishing that there has never before been in this country an exhibition devoted entirely to that crucial organization the Wiener Werkstätte. The gap fortunately, is now admirably filled by Fischer Fine Art in a show which runs until January 21 and coincides with the publication (in German) of the first substantial monograph, by Werner J. Schweizer, which we may hope will soon be translated into English.

The Wiener Werkstätte is crucial in a number of ways. In central European decorative art it stands most obviously between the fading of Jugendstil

and the appearance of the Deco styles which were consecrated by the 1925 Paris exhibition. When the Werkstätte was founded in 1903 a number of the artists associated with it were already looking forward to the lightning and streamlining of forms, the rather spiky chic of



Deco prettiness: detail from vignette for enamel decoration by Arnold Nechansky

Deco styling, we find in the work of Josef Hoffmann, for instance, a progressive reduction of the more generous Jugendstil forms into rectilinear sweepness from which the international modern style could conceivably develop. Hoffmann's white-painted domestic metalwork and simple, elegant furniture in this show would be very difficult to date, being independent enough to look equally at home in any period between 1900 and today.

Not all of the works on display are quite so aseptic, however. There are some very jolly and colourful designs for fabrics and wallpapers, some lovely clothes designs from the Twenties, mostly by Wimmer, bubbly pieces of ceramic decoration and particularly stunning inventions in various forms by the now almost forgotten Dagobert Peche, in the early Twenties one of the most prominent and innovative de-

signers connected with the institution. For those who remain faithful to the more curvilinear shapes of high Art Nouveau there are also a Religious Revival, the Automobile, the Student Drop-Out, the Western, the American Indian, Sex and Censorship ("this is not an age of jolly pornographers"), the notions of Equality and middle-American "Virtue" (a country fair and parade at Myrtle Point, Coos County).

But the treatment is not familiar. It is curiously oblique, deeply shadowed by European experience, allusive, sometimes arch and bitter, frequently disillusioned. The sight of the "Café Steppenwolf" at Berkeley, or the impotent violence of the

John Russell Taylor

London debuts

Arresting rescue

Pride of place must go to Isabelle Flory and Jacques Delannoy from France, who introduced themselves as a violin and piano duo in two brave acts of rescue. By far the more rewarding was the sonata by Lekeu, whose brief, 24-year lifespan fell right in the middle of that of Fauré, with whom they chose to end. Now tenderly nostalgic, now passionate, they felt this music as one, achieving fine balance as well as cohesion in several arresting passages of union.

Wrestling with the ungrateful, orchestrally conceived piano part (arranged by Kreisler) of Schumann's late, fitful Fantasy, Op. 131, Mr Delannoy sounded less happy, his weight sometimes overpowering Miss Flory in her bravura, and not always matching the spring in her rhythm either. Sometimes in Fauré's a major Sonata (notably its Scherzo) he was again not quite her equal in mercurial grace. Both here and in Fauré's charming little Op. 28 Romance, as previously in Lekeu, she herself was wholly winning, counterbalancing lyrical sweetness and intimately eloquent phrasing with climaxes of startling intensity as well as many a dash of virtuosity.

There was much to enjoy in the musical clarity and positiveness, and above all else the

uncommonly close partnership, of the flautist Anna Noakes and her pianist Dina Bennett (both from the Royal Northern College of Music) in their enterprising assortment of Schubert, Martinu and Nicholas Maw - and all flautists should note what a succinctly piquant addition to the repertoire Maw has given them in his Sonata. Strong underlying technical assurance enabled both young artists to play with exceptional imaginative exuberance, the flautist (never breathy) as incisive in colour contrast and rhythmic bite as her crystalline pianist. The cello and piano duo sharing this evening, Keith Tempest and Mary Gilman, played Fauré and Prokofiev feelingly but without quite the same immediacy and sophisticated sense of style.

The Yugoslav pianist Zora Mihailovic had a sturdy technique to uphold forceful conviction, but too often ignored the art of gentle persuasion. Chopin's B minor Sonata and Polonaise-Fantaisie were projected as a revision of the London audiences were hard of hearing, with stately cantabile as well as persistent dynamic inflation. But she was less aggressively fluent and fearless in Debussy's *Images* and in pianistically selling even the derivative youthful sonata by her compatriot, Dusan Radic - sufficiently so to suggest that she has a spirit worth curbing.

Always conveying the impression that singing was her chief joy, Dominique Thiebaud had a soprano voice at its best both agile and beguiling in open freshness and purity. Much helped throughout by her pianist, Robert Bridge, she at her most stylish and potentially communicative in her second half of French song, notably Poulenc's *Fiancéailles pour rire*. Scarlatti and Monteverdi at the start were marred by nervous bulges. But these, like her groups of Liszt and Brahms (all "Madchen" songs) were chosen - and despatched - with acute understanding of where her own special tonal charm, and limitations, lay.

In a programme divided between Schubert and Fauré, it was the French language that unlocked Pamela Kahn's throat. Though David Jackson at the piano remained unyielding in *La bonne chanson* this American soprano wooed listeners with tone much more ingratiating, phrasing more soaring and feeling more personal than anything found for Schubert before the interval.

Joan Chissell

Concerts

Sympathetic tension

PLG Young Artists
Purcell Room

Following this year's custom, the Park Lane Group Young Artists' happenings on Tuesday began with a piano recital. Though her tone hardened somewhat in loud, fast passages, Kathryn Page showed herself sympathetic to the persistent tensions of Rawsthorne's Four Romantic Pieces, to their restricted yet pregnant gestures. McCabe's *Gaudi*, alternates violent dissonances with quieter, chattering passages, and the overall structure, a kind of rondo, is interesting.

It was somewhat adventurous of Miss Page to include Howard Ferguson's rarely heard Sonata, a gloomy piece written during the Second World War but one of consistent inspiration. She was pretty much on the right wavelength, although the rapid turbulence of the first movement needs shaping with more varied nuances, a more diverse emphasis. The beautiful slow movement sounded well, and Miss Page grasped that the work's main climax comes at the very end of the finale, when the composer's initial theme reappears, its accents the more tragic for having passed through the experience represented by the main body of the score.

Max Harrison

Gabrieli Quartet

Barbican

Benjamin Britten's papers have already yielded a hitherto unknown item of more than passing musical interest, and among these must now be counted the Three Divertimenti for string quartet played by the Gabrieli Quartet at their lunchtime concert on Tuesday. The performance was said to be the first in London since 1936, when the Stratton Quartet introduced a revision of the composer, had made after his original composition three years earlier, when he was still at the Royal College of Music.

Quite why he left these pieces unpublished is difficult to say. They were part of an intended suite of five character pieces which he never finished, but in their tidily shaped forms of march, waltz and burlesque, lasting about 10 minutes altogether, they reflect Britten's youthful resourcefulness and his instrumental skill. Much is reminiscent of the string writing in his early works, such as the

Sinfonietta and the Simple Symphony. Too much should not be claimed, (as the anonymous programme note did) for the passing disintegration of the waltz into a modest degree of expressionistic writing, unless the playing on this occasion made less of it than was intended. First impressions, however, suggested that the Gabrieli players had no reason to impose anything more significant on any of the three pieces, which offer an entertaining diversion for the quartet repertory.

Many rate Dvorak's G major Quartet, Op. 106, as the composer's finest work in this form, and the opening movement was a reminder that Messiaen had no monopoly of birdsong as musical subject matter. I enjoyed the heartiest spirit of this performance, although more clarity of definition in the part-writing, here and in the following slow movement, would have improved the overall effect. Each of the movements sounded under-characterized for its musical worth.

Noël Goodwin

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Town and gown in the streets of Eton

An English Education

A Perspective of Eton
By Richard Ollard
(Collins, £9.95)

"E-T-O-N?" simpered the snobish mother of a prospective secret. With Harrovian obduracy I replied that I usually lunched late; no one can deny, though, the mystical power conferred by the famous four-letter word. A bore of Sampson-like proportions would proceed to complain how Etonians still run the show with their legendary, effortless superiority, but the author of this latest apologia is not having any of this. "You do not go to it for self-congratulation on the fact of having been there," says Ollard, K.S. (1937). "Still less do you go to it in order to qualify for membership of some mafia, or freemasonry: that protects and prefers its own."

In a generally lucid and elegant exposition of Etonian mythology this fine historian manages to avoid most of the clichés. Inevitably, however, the first name he mentions is George Orwell and one recalls Perishing Wordless's satirical *Private Eye*: "People always get in a great state about Eton as if everyone

who went there was somehow privileged. Of course they're not - it's a jolly tough life and lots of left-wing rebels came out of Eton - George Orwell and... well, George Orwell is only one example." Mr Ollard shows considerable intellectual courage in tackling such impossible, and yet important, themes as elitism, aristocratic style, snobbery, and even pederasty without fear of being branded as a purveyor of agreeable, "civilized" waffle.

Although he is ostensibly concerned with Eton between the wars (Acton, Connolly, Green, Home, Howard, Powell, et al), Mr Ollard explains an historical phenomenon in historical terms. From the fifteenth century to the

nineteenth Eton was certainly "jolly tough": the notes of raffishness and plausibility were introduced by the Elizabethan Udall, smoothness was added in the eighteenth, and Eton achieved its apotheosis as a sort of classical university in Victorian times.

The hero, surprisingly, is William Johnson Cory (sacked in suspicious circumstances in 1873), who perceived the true genius of the place ("You go to a great school for self-knowledge"). Cory's legacy to Eton was to establish "a redoubt of radicalism, of sceptical independence of mind, in an institution generally held to represent the conservative and the conventional in their most approved forms". Indeed he once said that all a boy needed was to be able to read that morning's *Times* intelligently. (Now where did the present Editor and Literary Editor go to school? ...)

Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd

John Plumb praises a master historian

Markets and peasants

The Wheels of Commerce

Volume II of *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th-18th Century*
By Fernand Braudel
Translated by S. Reynolds
(Collins, £17.50)

In three volumes of which this is the second to appear in English, Professor Fernand Braudel, the doyen of all European historians, uses his immense erudition to explore the pre-industrial market in all its manifestations. Ultimately these volumes will describe how one of the greatest changes in human history - the urbanization and industrialization of mankind - took place. Of course that process is far from complete - China still has 800,000,000 peasants, Africa and Central and Southern America are in the chaotic throes of transition. The same is true of India and the Islamic world. But even if not achieved, it is the goal, almost without exception, of these societies and their leaders. And even if it is never achieved - which is quite possible - the process will have radically changed such societies.

The self-sufficient peasant society has almost vanished from the face of the earth. The process of urbanization and industrialization has not only expanded the market but

also rendered it more complex. And indeed that process is still gathering pace. It is theoretically possible to have a financial market of the utmost complexity anywhere by satellite - not merely in London, New York, Paris, etc. Indeed, modern communications have made the financial markets of Hong Kong and Singapore possible and so brought about an acceleration of change in millions of human lives in South-East Asia. But the beginnings of this process are both complex and extremely slow to mature: the primitive exchanges of the local market, the handful of specialized financiers and the few dealers in luxuries and rarities seemed to make for an unchanging pattern of trade for many centuries, although change was always subtly and slowly at work. Braudel describes these changes with a wealth of fascinating material. His examples are drawn from an astonishing range of sources - chronologically as well as topographically.

He gives short shrift to loose generalizations - Sombart and Weber and many others are at times curiously refuted, at times approved, according to whether or not their generalizations are rooted in historical realities, whether they match up in fact to Braudel's erudition. The theme of this majestic book is the realities of the market place, whether it is a souk, a fair, or a

stock exchange. But every generalization that Braudel makes is rooted in facts - preferably in historical statistics, and he plunders the work of *Les Annales* with spectacular success. Only if such work is unavailable does he allow himself some speculation based on anecdote; and this is usually acceptable because Braudel possesses a wonderful, empathetic sense of what it was like to live in the most diverse human conditions in different historic times. Here a splendidly controlled imagination comes to the service of the *erudit* to create a truly philosophic historian of the highest class.

Of course some parts of Braudel's work are better than others. He is masterly on the growth of social hierarchies: brilliant on the diversity of markets and the growth of a money economy. He is weak, I think, on the effects of war as an accelerator of change. The great conflicts of the Spanish Succession - and those of Napoleon - had complex effects on both economies and mentalities. Also Western Europe committed itself early to arms and made war on an extraordinary scale for so small a population: a factor that still needs much closer investigation than it has received. He is less good on Britain and the Netherlands than France, Italy, Spain and Germany. One can fault him occasionally on facts. But so

what? No man, no professional historian can take such a canvas and be entirely free from some criticism and a little error. What should be overwhelmingly applauded is that Braudel is attempting what all major historians should attempt - to explain for us the nature of social change.

Braudel's books are enormously long, full of erudition and often closely argued but nature has been bountiful - Braudel writes brilliantly. His history is literature, literature to be enjoyed by anyone seriously interested in the affairs of men. Naturally his highly individualistic prose loses something in the translation but enough remains to make a compellingly readable book. Few would disagree that Braudel is the greatest of Europe's historians.

One of the strange features of European civilization of the twentieth century is the extraordinary quality of French historians: from Marc Bloch to the present day they remain the unchallenged masters of their craft with, here and there, a lonely star - like Franco Venturi - their equal in magnitude. It is an astonishing and largely unrecognized, or at least unaccepted, achievement. But then no-one could say that professional historians are the most generous of men; if they were they would rise up and demand a Nobel Prize for Braudel.

Burning but shy

Chanctonbury Ring

An Autobiography

By Mervyn Stockwood

(Sheldon Press: Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)

During the latter years of his residence in Tooting Bec Gardens, Bishop Stockwood seemed at times to take eccentricity to the point of self-indulgence. The record has now happily been set very straight: during the latter years he was poor man, in the grip of persistent deep depression.

Perhaps this is the sort of revelation which justifies the "putting the record straight at last" approach to autobiography from public men. Depression or not - and Mervyn informs us that retirement has completely cured him - it is still a little self-indulgent. Nevertheless, many people are intensely fond of him, and his account of himself will be for them a source of great pleasure and interest. Already his affectionate rapport with his cats, here elaborated, has been seized upon by cat-lovers generally and particularly those who are Stockwood-watchers, as further proof, if any were needed, of his charm.

Stockwood's notoriety has

something to do with incongruity, the frisson of an aristocrat churchman who was also a burning socialist. At Southwark he also presided loosely over the phenomenon of "South Bank religion", all the while maintaining a spirituality of his own which was both orthodox and intense. This is not, however, a "spiritual autobiography" in the conventional sense, and the depths of his soul are referred to rather than excavated. The balance would have been better, and true to the man, had he indulged a little more in that direction. But like many public figures who seem arrogant, he is in fact very shy, and so appears to have withheld some part of himself from these pages, probably the part needed to make deeper sense of the rest. Towards the end, reflecting on his new tranquility, he begins to reveal this side of himself, and it is very interesting. In the earlier parts of the story he recapitulates the various controversies in which he was engaged with an air of defensiveness - publishing in full, for example, one of his letters to *The Times* - which indicates a wish to be vindicated. One may hope that this setting straight of the record will secure his peace of mind.

Clifford Longley

Crime

Death in December

The Old Vengeful
By Anthony Price

(Gollancz, £6.95)

Christmassy crime books snow-thick in my table. And if you are still looking for something to buy with a book-token, you couldn't do better than *The Old Vengeful* by Anthony Price. To begin with, it's got a splendid, exhilarating cover by that well-known jacket artist, J. M. W. Turner ("A First-rate Taking in Stores"). But the inside is goody-crammed, too. A spy story which is simultaneously a plea for the virtues of scholarship (Yes, scholarship as what's needed to solve our problems), it stimulates intellectually and infuriates delightfully with its technique of loosing on to you a downpour of obfuscation followed by gradual enlightenment until another downpour ensues. Price's customary linking of an event in the past, usually with military connotations - here the Napoleonic Wars - and espionage tangles of today is perhaps on this occasion more of a cross-bat stroke than heretofore, but the ball zings to the boundary all the same.

Next, Winter's Crimes edited by Hilary Watson (*Macmillan*, £6.95), the annual anthology of new stories without which no Christmas is complete. Even good ones here, some of them like Timothy Homes's Italian tale and Roger Longley's *Salute* like "The Serpent Orchid" particularly ingenious, real clockwork toys and guaranteed to be wreck-proof long after *Twelfth Night*. I might add to them a Peter Lovesey story set in an appropriately mystery-hunting, well-told, and a treasure-hunt tale by the series' customary editor, appearing pseudonymously as George Milner, neat as a jigsaw puzzle, just the post-prandial thing.

If you want an antidote to Saccharine Time let me recommend *The Local Lads* by Jack Scott (*Collins*, £6.50). Another case for trumpet-nosed Inspector Rosher, it is a highly ingenious affair of interlocking coincidences and near-misses centred round a jewellery heist.

But artificial as the plot may be, there is little artificial about the people, small-time crooks, their police opposites and the inhabitants of some unnamed provincial town. They are just as they might be, in life (stop and say the dialogue aloud), seen not in any sort of light but with admirable robustness.

Still, the seasonal spirit predominates. Like in Christmas Rising by David Serafin (*Collins*, £6.75), one of his series set in today's Spain and actually featuring King Juan Carlos triumphantly defending democracy with the aid of warm-hearted, wife-cheating Superintendent Bernal. This is plum-pudding, stuffed and stuffed with nutty facts and so, alas, often somewhat heavy-going.

Much the same can be said (where's that temporary omniforgiveness?) of *State of Grace* by Robert Tine (*Collins*, £6.75), a pleasant thriller set in the Vatican. There are pauses galore for information insertion and the characters from Pope to priest tend to behave in a way perhaps more credible to an American than to me (forenames for all and sex for most). Viscous, in short, as brandy butter, but in all things there is a season. More clerical shenanigans in *Thicker Than Water* by Ralph McInerney (*Hale*, £6.95) a mystery featuring Father Dowling, of Fox River, Illinois. Lots of nice bits about American Catholic parish life, and not made indigestible either. It's sentimental as a carol, but just now who's caring?

And some more seasonal stuff. Jolly jokes in superabundance (cracker motes, hide your heads) in *Take the Money and Run* by Laurence Payne (*Hodder & Stoughton*, £7.95), as Mark Savage, ex-film star now inquiry agent, delivers a mysterious package to deepest Wales. While, the other side of the chocolate coin, we have a touch of the creepies in *A Beastly Business* by John Blackburn (*Hale*, £7.50), which actually begins with a bloody murder where "The Vicar" calls on Christmas Eve.

H. R. F. Keating



He fell for Ireland, in spite of all he went through.

Peter Bowles stars as the innocent RM (Resident Magistrate) in this six-part series set in Ireland in the 1890s.

Arriving fresh-faced from England he finds his whiskey in the attic, he finds a fox in his cellar and he finds the eccentric Mrs. Knox, played by Beryl Reid, has some

unusual ideas about the law. In spite of all the shenanigans and skulduggery he falls for Ireland and the Irish. He even grows to like horses.

THE IRISH R:M: 10.00 Thursday.

Album available on Ritz Records No. 0011

THE TIMES DIARY

In the wings

Just when Camden council has thrown the National Youth Theatre into crisis by threatening to take over the lease of its headquarters, the NYT's director, Michael Croft, has exited himself to remote Saint Helena. For Croft it is a sentimental journey. He first saw the island as a young sailor returning from Cape Town in 1945. He has been on the island two weeks, and tells me it is still almost completely unspoiled. But his return has coincided with the island's first killing since 1904, and his first drugs case, in which an islander is accused of growing six huge pots of marijuana. His principal difficulty, Croft says, is renting a car. There are 1,300 old Minors and Anglias among a population of 5,500, but when there are weddings or funerals hikers are likely to claim the vehicles back for their own use.

Matter of timing

The drama at Parkhurst prison recalled to a colleague an occasion in 1971 with a less happy outcome. He was talking to René Plevin, the French Minister of Justice, at a time when prisoners at Clairvaux had seized a nurse and warder and were threatening to cut their throats unless they were given getaway cars. A message arrived, and Plevin excused himself for a few minutes. When he returned he made no mention of the case and chatted only about his faithful readership of *The Times*. Next morning it was clear that during his brief absence Plevin had given the order to storm the besieged prisoners, who carried out their threat and killed both hostages.

Sneezed at

European consumer organizations have found something to sniff at in government attempts to cope with sneezing powders made in Germany. The stuff first got up the nose of the cautious Swedes in 1981. They reported that the powders contained carterine and orthonitrobenzaldehyde, and could cause breathing difficulties and an alarming drop in the pulse rate. In France it took three months for the authorities just to gather the signatures from ministerial departments for a banning order, which has now proved practically useless. Britain has taken no action. "We have had no reports or complaints, and are waiting for a European directive on dangerous substances generally," the Board of Trade says.



Long story

The Commons and Lords joint committee which examines statutory instruments published a special White Paper yesterday, price 75p, to show how the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries slipped when classifying fishing boats for grants. One category referred to vessels "less than 190ft in length", the next "over 190ft". So what about a boat 190 feet long? The ministry's reply was "imperfectable, though plainly not satisfactory to the committee. It was: there aren't any."

By agreement with the management, Audrey Patten brought back from her St Vincent hotel their poster which announced: "Scuba lessons - Learn to scuba dive and join the beautiful, silent underwater world. Classes start at your convenience."

Unkind cut

With unemployment at record levels in West Germany the four barbers of Oberammergau have been dealt a harsh blow: the traditional ban on haircutting which precedes the famous passion play has started, four months earlier than usual, and remains in force until the final performance in September 1984. For 350 years the barbers have been the only ones not to profit from the play. In this, its thirty-eighth season, a herd of the 5,000 villagers will take part. The ban on cutting hair and trimming beards normally begins on Wednesday, but the play's director wanted to see fully grown heads when he picks the cast on May 14.

The Yemen Arab Republic, hitherto the largest user, has banned the import of African black rhino horns, long used there to make horn-handled daggers. The ban was influenced by a World Wildlife Fund study which proved that most of those involved in the dagger trade could not tell rhino horns from those of giraffes or antelopes. The WWF now hopes a second study, carried out on its behalf by Haiman-La Roche, will be helpful to "countries where rhino horn is sold as an aphrodisiac." It shows that rhino horn is as effective as "yak horn" (rhinoceros).

They order this matter better in Copeland; or if not, better, then without doubt differently: Copeland is in Cumbria, and not so long ago, it seems, the local council sent to ask those of its tenants who were behind with the rent why this was so: the problem was a pressing one, apparently, because nearly half of all those dwelling in municipal property in the area were in arrears, and the resultant hole in the municipal books has had to be filled up, come ratcheting time, by the other half.

Only two of the answers given on the doorstep to the man in the bowler hat were published: in those two replies, however, there rests much matter for wonder. One family (the breadwinner was earning some £7,500 a year) said that they could not afford to pay the rent because they were already paying £25 a week for the hire of five television sets and three video recorders. Another family in the area had got behind with the rent because of the cost of a summer holiday they had taken in Algeria: when the collector ventured the opinion that that must have set them back a bob or two, they explained that the Algerian trip had been necessary because although they had already had one holiday that year, in Malta, it had rained while they were there. The council (Labour-controlled, incidentally) thereupon took steps to regain possession of the rent-owing families' houses.

No doubt the news of this oppressive and unjust action will shortly lead to a series of denunciatory articles in *New Society*, and to indignant questions in Parliament by Mr Jack Straw. No doubt, too, there will shortly be letters to this paper accusing me of wanting to oppress and unjustly act against the tenants in question there is firmly lodged the belief that it is not necessary for people today to deny themselves anything in the way of comfort or material possessions in order to meet their financial obligations, together with the equally powerful conviction that when those obligations are in respect of necessities and/or owed not to an individual but to an institution - a credit-card organization, a shop, a

mail-order company, the local council - there is no reason for disquiet, let alone shame, in their debts or in the reason for the debts being incurred. I cannot agree, but that is of no importance. What is important is to discover how those ideas got into those heads in the first place. When Mr Alex Lyon said in the House of Commons that the state - he meant in this country, not in totalitarian lands - should be responsible for all the necessities of life for all its citizens, leaving the citizens free to spend the entire fruits of their earned incomes on indulging their tastes in leisure or luxury, he was speaking the epilogue, not writing the preface; the idea had clearly taken root long before. Indeed, the roots must already have gone deep, for the only voice raised to express surprise at the view was that of my colleague Ronald Butt, and it is well known that he wants to send little boys up chimneys and make membership of a trade union punishable by transportation for life.

Somewhere it has come to be felt that when St Paul said to the Thessalonians that "if any man would not work, neither should he eat", St Paul was wrong, and that when he said in his Third Epistle to the same people (who had ignored the first two) "if any man would not pay his rent, neither should he hire five television sets and three video recorders", he was not only wrong but plainly barney.

The trouble began, I think, in the use of the word "poverty", and the reason it caused trouble lay in the fact that it cannot be defined except in relative terms. An unemployed and partly disabled elderly woman living in one room of a condemned tenement in the Gorbals would, I think, be held to be poor by any

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Poverty they call it... that's so rich

reader of these words. But to a family living on the pavement in Calcutta the Gorbals woman is a Maharajah dwelling in fabulous luxury. So much is obvious (though you would be surprised at how widely it is not understood); what is less obvious is that the usual answer to the point implied in the comparison - that the Gorbals woman does not live in India but in a country where most people live in decent houses or flats - won't do either. For what, under the new dispensation, does the Gorbals woman need to be no longer poor?

Certainly she needs the leaky roof mended; she needs more and better food; she needs heat, clothes, washing facilities. But that is what she needs to avoid breakdown, starvation or hypothermia; what does she need to be no longer thought of as poor? It may be difficult to believe, but there is no possible answer to that question.

In 1982 the proportion of households in Britain with a television set was 97 per cent; were the other three per cent poor? It seems they must have been, for to lack what almost everybody else has is the accepted definition of poverty. Then a television set is a necessity. But wait: the 97 per cent of households with a television set were divided into 77 per cent with a colour set and 20 per cent with a black and white. Not to have what three-quarters of the population do have must be to live in poverty; then a colour set is a necessity. Is that not an odd conclusion?

You can go on playing this game all night; but the point is that we have been playing it nationally for years, and the reference has been made - such as Professor Peter Townsend and Mr Frank Field. There is no level of income

created by the CAP are dumped on the international market with the aid of massive subsidies, to compete with the efficiently produced goods upon which we depend for our livelihood. The Community has now reached the stage where 40 per cent of its total budget goes on the subsidies required to export its surplus. Its agricultural exports increased by 164 per cent between 1973 and 1980, and now exceed those of the USA.

Ten years of continuous stresses and strains associated with a difficult trading relationship might have been expected to produce a coolness in other areas, too. Paradoxically, they have not. Our peoples are too similar and our shared experience too long for a rift easily to open. That our attitudes remain essentially alike was never more plain to me than in observing the reaction of the New Zealand people to Britain's sternest test in recent years, the Argentine invasion of the Falklands. We were no less unanimous than you in our reaction to the invasion. The greatest concern I have now when I consider British membership of the Community is the possibility that what we do hold in common may be eroded with the passage of time. It is not to be expected that those who profit most from the new system will long cling to the old values. Already the British dairy farmers are seeking to exclude New Zealand imports. I fully expect that the British sheep industry will follow suit as it gears production to the high new guaranteed price levels.

How long then can the British government resist the pressures of those who profit most from the new system with old friendships as incompatible with new alliances?

We are grateful for Britain's advocacy in the councils of the Community and are aware of the problems encountered there. I must nevertheless express the hope that Britain will continue to fight within

whatever that cannot be thought to constitute poverty if a substantial proportion of other incomes are larger and the number of items that, year by year, are struck off the luxury list and added to the necessities category never diminishes, nor can it ever diminish, until we reach Mr Lyon's Nirvana and everything it is possible to desire has become essential.

And all the families in Copeland were doing was to get very slightly ahead of the game. Indeed, the second family was hardly even that: most people have holidays, so surely only the poverty-stricken do not, and if it be said that most people do not have holidays in Algeria to make up for the rain that fell on their holidays in Malta, I can promise that it will not be said much longer.

For the rent-dodgers in Copeland television sets, video recorders and two foreign holidays a year constitute a right, an entitlement, whereas the rent represents a duty, an obligation. For decades, without cease, we have been daily and hourly fashioning new rights and entitlements, and abolishing old duties and obligations, until the idea that anyone has a duty and an obligation to be television-poor, video-poor and abroad-poor (let alone drink-poor and cigarette-poor) until he has paid the rent, and no right or entitlement to these things until he has settled the grocer's bill, will seem, and not only to Messrs Lyon, Townsend and Field, to be the most outlandish and laughable idea ever proposed in the columns of a serious newspaper.

It is no use my saying that once upon a time that was not so, for I shall merely be told that once upon a time, we were all poor, and now we know better. But until the broken connexion is restored, until we see again that credit and debit must balance, that rights must be derived from something more than wants and duties may not be ignored without penalty, that it is not necessary to have five television sets, three video recorders and two Mediterranean holidays a year and that even if it were it would still be necessary to pay the rent first - until then, we shall continue, as a nation, to slither down the spiral, and the rent-collector in Copeland will ply the knocker in vain.

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Europe for a more enlightened attitude towards agricultural production and marketing, and for a more broadly based recognition of the Community's international responsibilities. The Community's decisions will have a profound effect on our future economic condition and will increasingly set the tone for our dealings with the country which gave us our nationhood, and with which we will spare no effort to maintain the strongest possible ties.

In the wider perspective I find it distressing that the major western allies, which have so much in common in terms of democratic systems, individual freedoms and shared perceptions of world security, are squabbling among themselves on the trade front. Retreat into a protectionist lager, especially during the present recessionary times, is patently the wrong thing to do if the world economy is to be turned round. All our societies bear to this day the scars from the injuries inflicted by that course in the 1930s.

If the European Community should move any further down this path it will damage not only individual member states but also the western alliance and the entire developing world. The latter will have been knocked out of the relationship.

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Next: Sir Shridath Ramphal.

Ten years in Europe, 4: Robert Muldoon

Can ties of blood survive these selfish policies?

A year or two ago, someone wrote to an English newspaper about the benefits of belonging to the European Community. They were, he said, like flying saucers: a lot of people talked about them, but few could claim to have actually seen them and those who did were generally disbelievers.

That may be a jaundiced view of Britain in Europe. But 10 years on, it seems a pretty fair summation of what Britain's membership has meant for its relationship with "third countries" such as New Zealand. That our bilateral relationship is alive, and indeed remarkably healthy, is a tribute to hard work and immense goodwill on both sides.

The most obvious, and the greatest, impact on New Zealand has been in the field of trade. Since the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 Britain had consistently maintained a "cheap food" policy, freely allowing entry into its market from wherever agricultural goods could be produced most cheaply. In 1973 it overnight became a member of a fiercely protectionist grouping, already more than self-sufficient in many of the goods New Zealand produces most efficiently, and looking to the British market to absorb some of that excess. Inevitably, New Zealand's access to its traditional market was severely circumscribed. There can be no doubt that our economy has suffered.

A measure of the degree of adjustment required of New Zealand is the level of entry permitted our major food exports now compared with past shipments. Butter has fallen from about 170,000 tonnes to 92,000 tonnes in 1982 (and the prospect of 87,000 tonnes in 1983). Cheese has gone from about 70,000 tonnes annually to a Gatt quota of 9,500 tonnes for the whole Community. Lamb is subject to "voluntary" restraint at 245,500 tonnes, in a market which has in the past absorbed more than 300,000 tonnes a year from us.

Even for those of us most involved with the subject, it is hard to grasp the full import and rarity of the content of the Times Television's *Unknown Chaplin* last night. Kevin Brownlow, who with David Gill devised, and directed the programme (this was the first of three), has probably seen more film from the silent period than anyone now alive; but until this material, even he had never seen rushes from any silent film. (Rushes are individual shots for a film, often redone and rejected many times, before they are edited into their final form.) These, though, are not just rushes from any silent film. They date from Hollywood's first decade: they relate to some of the most famous of all silent comedies; and they are the work of the greatest figure in the history of film.

Rushes, as it turns out, reveal more about Chaplin than they might about most other film makers. Until talking pictures, he worked without a script, often improvising and developing his comedy before the camera. Thus the rushes relive the miraculous moments when he is starting out on *The Flamingo*, in 1916. He has installed a moving staircase (at this time a considerable novelty) on his set, and starts out from a first hesitant encounter with the new toy to work up the marvellous acrobatic variations which appear in the finished film.

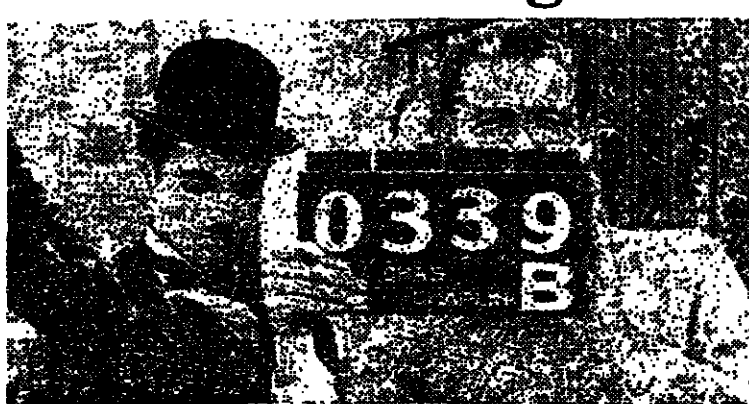
We are able to see him inventing gags, developing them, refining them and sometimes rejecting them. He tries the same business with different actors. We see him instructing

It has never been New Zealand's wish to remain in an outmoded colonial relationship with the United Kingdom. Long before the decision was made which finally led to British EEC membership in 1973, New Zealand had been actively seeking new markets for its primary products. Its success is reflected in the falling share of total exports directed to Britain - from 53 per cent in 1960 to 36 per cent in 1970 (before Community membership) to 14 per cent last year. That dramatic reduction has not been achieved without pain, and New Zealand would regard its present level of trade as an irreducible minimum. Markets simply do not exist elsewhere for the residual quantities of primary exports sold on the United Kingdom market.

Behind the difficulties that Britain's EEC membership has created for New Zealand is the Community's common agricultural policy. This guarantees European farmers unrealistically high prices for their produce and excludes efficient third country producers in order to prevent the operation of free market forces undermining that price structure. How the Community chooses to support its farmers, and at what level, is none of my business so long as the policies adopted affect only the Community. It does become my business when those policies impinge directly on the economic interests of the country whose government I lead, and this the CAP does in a variety of ways.

It is, from our point of view, unfortunate that the operation of Community preference has sharply reduced our scope to sell in what was formerly our major market. It is doubly unfortunate that very high internal prices are reducing the competition of commodities such as butter to the point where there is not much of a market for anyone, including British farmers. But what is most damaging for New Zealand is the Community's practice of subsidizing exports. Surpluses

How the master wove his magic



1931: on the set of "City Lights"

times cracking up into laughter with them, and wrecking the scene.

It is significant that the earliest of these treasures date from the time that Chaplin achieved his independence and owned his own studio. He had space, and either out of caution or disregard, he appears to have thrown nothing away. In the McCarthy era of the 1950s he was obliged to leave the United States and close the studio. Some of the film - including the material for the uncompleted *How to Make Movies*, finally preferred at last year's London Film Festival, and an

Eventually, it came into the possession of the collector and distributor Raymond Rohauer. Brownlow and Gill learned of its existence after they had persuaded Sir Charles and Lady Chaplin to give them access to their own treasures.

When the Rohauer heard arrived in Britain from the various hiding

places in Europe, it proved to consist of some 300,000 feet of negative. By this time Sir Charles had died; and the need to give her authorization for the use of all this material faced his widow with a difficult personal decision. Chaplin had always been notoriously secretive about his methods of work, and had often said that once people saw how it was done, the magic was spoiled. Would it not be against his intention to let it be seen?

Oona Chaplin, however, is far too intelligent and far too sympathetic to the creative process to think of joining the legion of vandal widows. She argued that Chaplin himself would have recognized that, particularly after his death, there must be a point at which his genius bequeathed to posterity. She gave her blessing to Brownlow and Gill in their amazing effort of cinema archaeology.

Last night's programme dealt only with Chaplin's two-reelers released by the Mutual Film Company in 1916 and 1917. The subsequent programmes move on to the period of the great features. There are elaborately polished and wonderfully comic sequences which Chaplin, mercilessly self-critical, excised from *The Circus* and *Modern Times*. In *Modern Times* he improvises a gag with a balloon which years later is remembered and developed into the Great Dictator's ballet with the globe. A rejected sequence from *The Professor* inspires the flea circus gag in *Limelight*, 30 years later. For three hours we are privileged to see the greatest comic mind at work.

David Robinson

Michael Binyon

The angst behind Germany's political dilemma

Bonn The job of President of West Germany is largely ceremonial, and few people abroad know much about President Karl Carstens, the trim, conscientious 68-year old lawyer, Christian Democrat and former diplomat. Suddenly he has been thrust into the limelight as guardian of the constitution. It is his responsibility to decide whether or not to call a general election on March 6, and whether all the political manoeuvrings of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to force an election have been in keeping with the letter and spirit of the federal republic's cherished constitution.

He has already decided. Yesterday he called the political leaders together and tomorrow he will address the nation on television. Few doubt that he will give the go-ahead for an unprecedented midterm election, presenting German voters with the chance to ratify or reject the perfectly constitutional, but to many people somehow undemocratic, formation of a new government last October by parliamentary vote.

But President Carstens, himself an expert on constitutional law, has plainly been perplexed what to do. After all, Dr Kohl, by scuttling his parliamentary majority on December 17 and instructing his own party not to support him in a vote of confidence, seems on the surface of things to have taken liberties with the constitution. Clearly this was not what the founding fathers of the federal republic had in mind when they drew up clauses in 1949 to prevent the frequent dissolution of parliament and guard the fragile new democracy against the catastrophic instability to which the Weimar Republic succumbed.

To outsiders it appears strange that the President has agonized so much over his decision. If German voters and politicians want an election - as they nearly always do except some Free Democrats who see their tiny party heading for a spectacular shipwreck - why can't they have one? Surely this is what democracy is all about? But outsiders see only Germany's prosperity, stability, solid achievements on the world stage and the statesmanship that has marked its leaders. They do not feel or understand the nagging self-doubts, the worries about the stability and maturity of the system, the reluctance to do anything to upset the constitution, which in the absence of any real feeling of nationhood, is revered as the bedrock on which West Germany is founded.

Most politicians of all parties agree that the baron mid-term elections is now unnecessary and it would be sensible to allow a government to go to the country when necessary without having to involve itself in procedural acrobatics.

Maybe the Christian Democrats, if they are returned to power, will try to introduce such a change after March, but the necessary two-thirds majority in the two houses of parliament is by no means assured. Too many people still have too many doubts about tampering with what has so far served them well.

Germans have a low threshold of public anxiety. Few nations are so given to worrying - about themselves, their image, their future, the economy, and the big issues such as war and peace, security and stability,

freedom and democracy. "Are we a nation of pessimists and hand-wringers?", an established television commentator asked some foreign correspondents recently. And their answer was a tactfully qualified "Yes. Things that older democracies take almost in their stride - terrorism, unemployment, terrorism and political extremism - ring alarm bells here much earlier, even though the record of coping well with all these is good."

The reason, of course, is the shadow of history that hangs so heavily on public consciousness. Serious questions are asked in serious newspapers about whether Bonn could become another Weimar.



President Carstens: perplexed in the face of West Germany's self-doubts about its stability.

Are conditions comparable? An outsider would dismiss this as absurd, and indeed *Die Zeit* admitted that political, social and economic conditions were altogether different. But it noted that prosperity was only relative, and sharp social and economic challenges going beyond what Germany has known since the war could give birth to unlikely coalitions of opposition to the present system in a way that the crisis of the 1920s and 1930s produced a search for simple, extremist solutions.

After a silent trauma that lasted a generation, so much is now pouring out daily about the Nazi period and the war that sensitivities seem over-inflamed. Barely a day passes without newspaper articles, television documentaries, films and discussion of what happened and why. It is 50 years on January 30 since Hitler came to power, yet the plethora of talk and analysis, the pictures and magazine covers seem to have brought this sombre anniversary very close.

This does not have much to do with the issues now facing the German electorate, which are similar to those worrying every western country: unemployment and recession, the need for austerity, the cutback in social services and the welfare state.

It does, however, explain some of the anxiety that seems to make these issues potentially more dangerous, more intractable, more fraught in Germany than elsewhere, and it also explains the obsessive self-analysis, the extreme procedural caution and the plain dithering that has characterized even the decision to be as democratic as possible and hold a general election.

Ronald Faux

Stormy seas but soon in dock

Newcastle upon Tyne

Few stories tantalise the media more than a good invasion, particularly when it is by one man in a small boat armed with nothing more than a principle he believes in. Captain Kent Kirk, the Dane with the name and swashbuckling good looks of a Hollywood hero, is playing the media game as skilfully as he would a shoal of fish as he ploughs through the stormy seas separating Esbjerg and Newcastle.

Possibly, though unlikely, Captain Kirk, fishermen's leader and Euro MP, will have been persuaded to alter course during the night by the barrage of radio telephone calls that has streamed into his trawler, the 140-ton *Sand Kirk*. He was due off the Tyne at 6 am, with an accompanying oil supply ship carrying an overflow of media people. Whether they will still be able to focus a bilious eye on the story remains to be seen. It has by all accounts been a terrible voyage for all but men with professionally hardened sea legs.

In Newcastle, "all the media world and his wife" have gathered to witness the arrest and court appearance of the obdurate Dane. Aircraft have been hired to circle the scene, local boats chartered to follow the trawler and its escort to the shore. Some reports suggest that a court room has already been prepared in North Shields and that even now magistrates could be rehearsing how best to utter the words "£50,000" with such chilling force that the rest of the Danish fishing fleet will decide not to lower their nets illegally.

But yesterday was quiet and grey on the North Shields quayside. One local observer said: "Most of the journalists and television folk are out there with him, the poor devil." The *North Sea*, rarely a placid place, has been swept for the past few days by force 11 westerly winds. The Danes have had to batter their way through appalling conditions to the fishing grounds. The observer went on: "We used to have quite a few

cases of illegal fishing here, against Poles, Germans and a few Danes, but there has been nothing for a couple of years. A fine of several thousand pounds and confiscation of catch and gear is usually enough to put anyone off."

Fishery protection in the North Sea is a hard job. The law is complex - involving the separation of legal from illegal species slopping about in the depths of a poisonous smelly hold - and boarding a trawler steered by an uncooperative captain in a steep sea is hazardous. Spotting the trawlers in the first place against the backdrop of the North Sea also requires skill and vigilance.

In the case of the publicity hungry Captain Kirk there should be no such problem. Having suffered such a crossing, his media crew are unlikely to allow him to be arrested until there is sufficient daylight and Royal Navy or fishery protection vessels in the offing to make a photographic scene. He then intends to shoot out his nets at them in defiance of a law which he thinks threatens the livelihood of 11,000 Danish fishermen.

The British authorities have decided against looking the other way and denying Captain Kirk his martyrdom. No doubt, with the calm civility of British officialdom, it will be explained to him that he is breaking the law, his boat will be boarded, nets measured, navigation equipment checked and catch inspected. He will then be escorted to the shore, probably to North Shields. The media of numerous nations, rarely more pleased to feel solid ground beneath their feet, will pick up the scent of the story again after more than 40 miserable hours and Captain Kirk will begin his legal ploy of using any prosecution to challenge the legality of the British law in the European Court.

One thing is certain: his expenses promise to be far heavier than those of the media men who have followed him so loyally - unless, of course, an obliging Scotty appears in *Star Trek* style to beam him up out of the dock.

The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) finds that this monopoly has made spectacles significantly more expensive than they need to be, and had made their supply significantly less efficient. The OFT said much the

The most substantive of these moves is the one on strategic

Still, the proposal is a proposal. Even if it has been made for purely propaganda purposes, this has to be demonstrated by taking it seriously, discussing its implications in the talks and seeking to improve on it. Mr Andropov has succeeded in putting the ball back in the American court. The Americans have in turn to respond coherently and constructively if the battle of European public opinion is not to be lost.

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Assuming ministers choose to stay silent, on the ground that confidentiality may yet bear diplomatic fruit, it is worth considering just what these proposals might be. The best option, and the one favoured by most people in Hongkong, is that of maintaining the status quo. But given what Chinese officials have been saying, this now seems

Nothing Chinese officials can say will put investors' hearts at ease once it becomes clear that Communist bureaucrats are running Hongkong, however discreetly. Hongkong's exceptional status as a flourishing capitalist enclave on the south China coast would gradually be undermined as investors sought safer havens elsewhere in East Asia. In economic terms the loss would be China's, rather than Britain's. But in human terms the greatest losers would be the five million people of Hongkong. And as the Prime Minister himself has said, it is with the people of Hongkong that Britain's moral responsibility lies.

The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) finds that this monopoly has made spectacles significantly more expensive than they need to be, and had made their supply significantly less efficient. The OFT said much the

It is generally agreed that the long glasses cannot do serious harm to the eyes of adults, though they certainly can to

Doctors are barred from competitive advertising because patients are not in a position to make an expert assessment of the quality of the product. Some aspects of the service an optician provides are similar, but on such matters as style of frame and speed of service patients would be well able to exercise their own judgment if the ban on advertising did not make it difficult to compare services and prices - which vary widely. For children, protection from over-the-counter spectacles will clearly remain necessary. But in general, yesterday's report bears out the suspicions of those who have argued that the opticians have not adequately made their case for the retention of their monopoly.

From Mr David Chesterman

...ly, Analysis of all symphonies played at London's Royal Albert Hall, the Royal Albert Hall, St John's Square and the Barbican. The 1982 shows Beethoven well up, for the thirty-first year, with 63 and Mozart again runner-up with 43. The most spectacular increase has come to Haydn - up from 19 to 30; Mahler and Schubert share fourth place with 26 each, while Brahms scores 23. Tchaikovsky comes next with 19, (exactly as in 1981), and Liszt, with 18, eighth with 16%. I think we have a newcomer, Berlioz with 13: I have decided to count his *Starid* in Italy, as it was described as a symphony by your music critic. Shostakovich squeezes in with 10. While Bruckner and Sibelius are excluded, with 9 each.

The most frequently played

symphony was Beethoven No 7 (15 times). The Barbanian's policy of repeating many concerts three or four times means that "to him who hath, shall be given".

An unfortunate record was established at the Festival Hall on November 2 when the first 10 bars of "Field of the Dead" from Prokofiev's *Alexander Nevsky* were played four times, owing to interruptions from Russian dissidents. It is hoped this record will *not* be broken.

In 1963, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Brahms, it is certain that he will move up, perhaps into second place.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID CHESTERMAN,
15 Shire Lane,
Chorleywood, Hertfordshire,
January 1.

from the Estates Bursar of
Winchester College

This college's arms were a direct
link of the Founder, William of
Wykeham, during his lifetime. The
arms, which are a body making
official grants of arms, did not exist
for over a century after the
foundation of Winchester College,
now celebrating its sixth centenary
(Diary, December 9).

The college arms thus have a
much more ancient authority than
at of grant.

It is to assume this would be the
case in the majority of Cambridge
did Oxford colleges.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHUTE, Estates Bursar,
Winchester College,
Winchester, Hampshire.

[illegible]

MARKET SUMMARY

Index climbs above 600 level again

The equity market went back through the 600 level yesterday by the overnight surge on Wall Street where the Dow Jones Industrial Average leapt 19 points on hopes of a cut in oil production by Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil producer.

The FT Index closed at its high for the day up 13.8 at 612.7 - the biggest one-day gain in two months.

Meanwhile, MFI Furniture Group looks set to make 1983 a year to remember.

News of the bumper spending spree at the New Year sales has sent analysts scurrying away to upgrade their original estimates of the outcome for the year.

Brokers Scrimgeour Kemp Gee have just finished running their slide rules over the group and are now looking for at least £22m for the year compared with £15m in 1982.

Earlier estimates were between £17m and £19m. Scrimgeour says MFI is a good company doing better than most of its competitors. But they are unwilling to make any forecast on next year's profits but say that next year's trend will remain strong.

Since the interim figures were announced last July, showing pretax profits up from £4.9m to £7.1m, the share price has leapt from 70p to as high as 162p. But yesterday they paused for

breath, losing 5p to 155p on profit-taking.

Gilts enjoyed selective support with the index-linked stocks being singled out by the institutions. Among them Treasury 2½ per cent 2011 leapt £1½ to £106½, Treasury 2½ per cent 2009 rose £1½ to £99½ and Treasury 2 per cent 1986 gained £1½ to £108½.

Brokers James Capel say the institutional switch from index-linked until the market develops a definite trend.

As a result, the rest of the market was showing falls of up to £½ with dealers bracing themselves for a new index-linked tap once the two existing taps have been exhausted.

The strength of the equity market was highlighted by BP's latest fund raising exercise. Scrimgeour Kemp Gee and Hoare Govett, brokers, placed 5.6 million shares at about 295p to pay for the group's latest acquisition.

It has agreed to pay £16m for the Spanish animal feed group, Nutricion y Tecnicas Alimenticias (Nanta for short). Nanta's turnover last year amounted to £55m and the group employs about 800. BP rose 6p to 302p.

Also on the bid front, Mr Joe Hyman has bought another 1 million shares in Carrington Vyella, one of the biggest textile

groups, at 8½p a share. He now owns 10.1 million shares of 5.56 per cent of the equity. He believes Carrington should remain independent, despite ICT's decision to vote in favour of the Vantona bid.

The Straits Steamship company, which is 58 per cent owned by Ocean Transport and Trading, the shipping and freight group, yesterday announced an expansion of its lucrative Far Eastern property interests.

Straits is taking a 50 per cent stake in Penman Holdings, an Australian property development company, at a cost of £3.7m as part of its planned diversification into property and engineering activities.

Last year Straits made pretax profits of £26.6m, against profits of £33.4m for the whole of OTT. OTT says it is looking for an even better performance from Straits in the year to December 1982, which may help quell fears that the final dividend will be waived because of poor group performance.

Avon Rubber leapt 5p to 98p on news that Mr James O'Hara had emerged as the mystery buyer of the shares. He now owns 875,000, including 375,000 held under the name of Max Morel.

Michael Clark

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To Holders Of

International Standard Electric Corporation
8½% Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to Section 3.02 of the Indenture dated as of February 1, 1971 between International Standard Electric Corporation and Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Trustee, (the "Indenture"), \$2,250,000 principal amount of International Standard Electric Corporation 8½% Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986 (the "Debentures") have been called for redemption on February 1, 1983, (the "Redemption Date") through the operation of the Sinking Fund at 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8½% per annum to the Redemption Date. Pursuant to Section 3.03 of the Indenture, the Trustee has selected for redemption on February 1, 1983 the following Debentures, to wit:

\$1,000 COUPON DEBENTURES, EACH BEARING THE PREFIX LETTER "M"

69	1867	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
97	1718	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
159	1718	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
170	1718	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
189	1718	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
195	1868	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
201	1817	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
222	1817	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
238	1868	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
259	1868	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
267	1868	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
287	1868	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
304	1810	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
318	1817	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
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367	1868	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841
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370	1868	2459	5067	7141	10101	1674	12862	14031	15304	17508	17873	18392	20113	21794	22755	23841

CRICKET: FIERCE DEBATE OVER TEST UMPIRING

Victims of the camera's cruel eye

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent, Sydney

If England lose the present Test match and the Ashes with it, as they probably will, it will be because Australia are the better side and not because of the umpiring. Despite the fact that many of the decisions made in the last few weeks have been very unusual enough for the umpires, just as they were at the end of England's series against Pakistan last summer, to be at the centre of most every cricketing conversation.

Yesterday was a rest day in the test match, with the players feeling more like a leisurely cruise round the harbour than 36 holes of golf. Christmas Day they have had hard, very tense days. At his press conference Bob Willis, the England captain, commented very nicely, but for the first time, upon a umpiring matter. Asked whether he would be in favour of umpires being able to refer to the evidence of film cameras, he said he would welcome anything that might make their job easier.

There is a growing body of opinion that this will eventually give to umpires a simple, objective, and fair basis for their decisions. As before, to "trial by television". Regularly and remorselessly it is even worse here than in England their decisions are being

either vindicated or shown to have been wrong. So long as this continues to be so, the fallibility of every umpire however good, will be exposed as it never used to be. It is not that the standard of umpiring has declined dramatically (let's forget for the moment the run out decision which gave the first Test match such an unfortunate start, though that what has changed are the circumstances in which umpires at this level are now required to operate).

There can be no doubt that the series would have been happier without the slow-motion replay. It is nonsense to say, as a former Test umpire did in England last summer, that such replays showed the umpires to be right 99 times out of 100. When accompanied by close technical analysis they reveal, often, an element of doubt. Take, for example, some of Tuesday's decisions.

Film, slowed down for the purpose, showed that the ball off which Miller was adjudged leg-before would in all probability have missed the leg stump. According to Bill Lawry, who captained Australia many times, it revealed beyond reasonable doubt that Hughes was out when he hit a ball from Hemmings on to his foot whence it

rebounded to short leg. It emphasized what a very long way forward Wessels was when given leg-before to Botham. It even revealed that, technically, Gower was caught off a no-ball, Lawson, the bowler, having broken the return crease with his back foot.

Were it not for television no one could have lived without this. I came here for the first time with Freddie Brown's side in 1950-51, since when

job in perhaps any sport to do to everyone's satisfaction.

With every slow motion replay the day comes nearer when umpires themselves will be able to call for a "Yes". Sir Donald Bradman said from Adelaide yesterday, "We've arrived at a point where there is sufficient evidence to suggest it could be helpful. It could be practicable at Test level, at which the importance of the occasion might be said to justify the expense. It would have to be restricted to run outs, stumpings and just possibly to catches. Sir Donald stressed that what he said was not intended as a criticism of the umpires. "They have to make their decisions at full speed and the pressures have become greater than they were."

The England manager, who is also the chairman of the cricket committee of the Test and County Cricket Board, Doug Insole, says: "No doubt electronic aids will be looked at sooner or later, but it will be a sad day." Phil Ridding, the chairman of the Australian Cricket Board, feels much the same. Dick French, who, as he should have done, gave Hughes the benefit of the doubt on Tuesday evening, says that "it wouldn't work." In his opinion, "any electronic aid would be a court of law or in a Test match."

He added that he would "go along with whatever is brought in."

Various analogies are made: the electronic eye for use on the service line at Wimbledon, which has not been entirely satisfactory; racing's photo finish for another, which has put an end to any amount of argument. The actual mechanics might not be too difficult. Already in a Test match a third umpire is on hand, in case he should be needed. He could be seated by a monitoring set, with a green and red light at his side.

The present match might have taken a very different course had Dwyer been given out. The first over he should have been instead of making 79. Unless, and until, it happens I would like to see, as I have said before, an end to slow-motion replays. It really is a nuisance and less contentious game without them. Between umpires and players, in the series which ends tomorrow, all trust has long since gone. For which the television replays are not least to blame. Not even a regius professor of English would care to have his every imprudent sentence parsed.

Letters, page 11

Bird for Kenya

Harold Bird, the Test match umpire, is to spend a month in Kenya helping the country's umpires by standing in matches and giving lectures. Kenya, who are associate members of the International Cricket Conference, are keen to improve their cricketing standards.

I have covered all England's tours to Australia as well as others by the West Indians. Some were always better umpired than others. Only in Australia since breaking down in the Sheffield Shield match between Western Australia and Tasmania in November.

Lillee, aged 33, underwent cartilage surgery to his right knee on November 24. He played for Western Australia against South Australia in mid-December but the knee flared up again and he ruled himself unavailable for the fourth Test match against England in Melbourne.

However, Lillee indicated that he hoped to be chosen for the fifth Test match and for the World Series Cup. Instead the selectors decided Lillee would have to prove his fitness in Western Australia's Sheffield Shield match against Queensland, starting in Brisbane on January 8.

Australia's party shows one change from that called up for the fifth Test match. The fast bowler Carl Rackemann, who played in the second Test, replaces the opening batsman, Graeme Wood. The three teams will play 10 qualifying games, and the top two go through to a best-of-three matches final next month.

Rebel English tourists were suspended from international play for three years and Sri Lankaan cricketers barred for life after defying the ban and playing in South Africa last year.

In Georgetown, the West Indies Cricket Board of Control again warned yesterday that cricketers who play in South Africa would not be allowed to play in Test cricket.

Greenidge benefit Greenidge, the West Indian batsman, has chosen Hampshire's John Player League match against Surrey at Portsmouth on July 10 as his benefit match.

Greenidge, the West Indian batsman, has chosen Hampshire's John Player League match against Surrey at Portsmouth on July 10 as his benefit match.

Pakistani run spree shatters records

Faisalabad, Reuters - Pakistan, lifted by centuries from four batsmen, built up an extraordinary first-innings lead over India on the third day of the third Test match here yesterday.

Pakistan led by 222 after scoring 594 for six in reply to India's first innings total of 172. Pakistan's total was their highest in tests against India, beating the 539 for six at Lahore during the 1978-79 series, and there were also two record partnerships.

The century-makers were Zaheer Abbas and Mianand, captain Imran Khan and Salim Malik. Indian opening bowler Kapil Dev and the spinners, Doshi and Maninder Singh, each conceded more than 100 runs on a placid pitch.

Pakistan, who lead 1-0 in the six-match series, are in a position to dictate play when the game resumes tomorrow after day's rest.

The home country resumed at 255 for three and overnight batsmen Zaheer and Mianand, who came together at 79 for three yesterday, extended their fourth-wicket stand to 287.

The Zaheer-Mianand partnership was a record for any wicket against India, beating the 255 pair score, also for the fourth wicket, at this ground in the 1978-79 series.

Both fell to Madan Lal with the second new ball shortly before lunch.

Zaheer: eleven hundred

Mianand, on 75 overnight, was the first to go for 126 and Zaheer followed one run later after increasing his overnight 109 to 168. Zaheer's hundred was his 11th in 55 tests and his fifth consecutive three-figure innings against the Indians on tour.

India continued to suffer as Imran and Salim thrashed the string bowlers to put on 207 for the sixth wicket, a record against India, beating the 157 score by Mianand and Mushtaq Mohammad at Karachi, also in 1978-79. Imran's 117, including five sixes and nine fours, followed his six-wicket haul in India's first innings.

Imran became the 11-year-old first arm spinner Maninder Singh's first Test victim just before the close, when Salim was unbeaten on 102.

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Scoreboard

INDIA: First Innings: 172 (S M Patel 56, S M H Mianand 126, Madan Lal 102, G R Venkatesh 55; 10 overs)	
PAKISTAN: First Innings: 594 (Zaheer 168, Mianand 126, Imran 117, Salim 102, Mushtaq 102, Doshi 102, Maninder 102; 10 overs)	
INDIA: Second Innings: 172 (S M Patel 56, S M H Mianand 126, Madan Lal 102, G R Venkatesh 55; 10 overs)	
PAKISTAN: Second Innings: 594 (Zaheer 168, Mianand 126, Imran 117, Salim 102, Mushtaq 102, Doshi 102, Maninder 102; 10 overs)	

TABLE TENNIS

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GOLF

PGA Tour ready to break new ground

New York (NYT) — The 1983 season of the Professional Golfers' Association Tour begins today with a new concept of eligibility known as the All-Exempt tour, a departure from established policy. The All-Exempt tour is the centre of a programme that will offer nearly \$22m (£13.4m) in prize money, introduce a new series of events at a level slightly below the primary tour and expand an ambitious schedule of senior competition for players whose names are still fondly remembered.

The new tournament players series and the expanded senior circuit will bring professional golf to cities which have long been starved of it. The regular tour will be extended to one new city.

Over the next 15 years or so, there will be more star courses modelled on the pioneer Tournament Players' Club at Ponte Vedra, Florida. Two such courses are likely to be built each year and already under construction in the Fort Lauderdale and Denver areas. These will be ready for tournament play early next year.

Stadium courses are designed to improve spectator viewing by the formation of embankments and

hills overlooking playing areas without intrusion of stands.

They are the work of Deane Beman, the commissioner of the PGA tour, who last spring made the Tournament Players' Club the permanent venue for the annual Tournament Players' Championship.

The PGA Tour comprises 250 to 300 golfers. It has no affiliation with the Professional Golfers Association of America, which represents the professionals who teach and sell equipment at private and public golf clubs.

They cooperate in joint ventures, such as the world series, the new tournament players' series. The PGA championship, in August, is entirely a PGA event; the tour may provide most of the contestants, but the PGA runs the show.

In a recent interview, Mr Beman, who was a Tour player until he became the commissioner in 1974, expects a successful season. He said professional golf, far from being affected by the recession, continues to grow with improved attendance and television ratings. Cities throughout the country, Mr Beman said, are applying to stage tournaments.

There have to be face each other in the second round tomorrow morning providing they both survive the first round. Newman would seem to have the more dangerous opponent in Hurlst, a former Oxford captain.

Donald Steel, the holder, is in the "seventh quarter of the field", according to a Putter official who must have read some subject other than mathematics. The draw seems to have been kind to him. However, he may find Melville a quite outstanding university golfer, lying in wait for him in the fourth round.

Melville played for Cambridge four times, winning seven points out of eight. This is his first year down. Has he, one wonders, the old head on young shoulders that the conditions will demand? A long ball is all very well, but with the greens so elusive it is the short game that will make or mar a round this week.

Miss Lee Smith (left), Britain's top woman professional golfer for the past two years, has had her leg put in plaster after an Achilles tendon injury.

This means she is unable to return to the United States to try to retain the title and she has been told that she is hoping to be granted a year's exemption on medical grounds.

Miss Lee Smith, from Newcastle, is likely to be in plaster for a month. By the time the plaster was removed, she would have lost a year's game.

Together, I would be eligible for only a half dozen tournaments in the States", she said.

More than 300 people jammed the Sydney docks yesterday to catch a glimpse of Tony Lush, the American solo yachtsman who was rescued in the southern ocean more than a month ago when his 54-foot yacht, Lady Pepperell, began to pitch and roll in the 30-foot Moonshine, which turned back for Lush after he had reported being pitched in heavy seas and that he was sinking.

Lush, aged 33, a marine laboratory technician in Florida, was rescued by the 30-foot Moonshine, which turned back for Lush after he had reported being pitched in heavy seas and that he was sinking.

Lush left the mess for the next day and while cleaning up, he noticed that the hull was distorted. On closer inspection he found that the keel had come loose and was swinging through a 20-degree arc.

"When you have that kind of movement things can only get worse", he said.

He contacted a radio ham in Durban. The ham relayed Stokes, who was closest to the stricken yacht. "We gave Tony an ultimatum," Stokes said about the radio conversations. "Either he had to abandon the boat or continue unaided. I knew what the answer would be."

Stokes was followed less than five hours later by a Frenchman, Guy Bernadot, aboard the 30-foot Raso 11, to take seven overall at the halfway stage.

Robin Knox-Johnstone will head Britain's challenge in a new series of races in the Mediterranean for the Damietta Cup from April 24 to 29. The countries will be competing in the event, organized by the Seven Seas Sailing Club, which starts at Primosten, Yugoslavia and ends in Split, Knox-Johnstone will captain the British crew, sailing Muz 84, against Italy, France, West Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark and Norway, Sweden and Finland, and Yugoslavia.

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Brown Chamberlin: bookmakers quote him a 10-1 chance for Cheltenham's Gold Cup.

Brown Chamberlin back on trial at Cheltenham

By Michael Seely

The strength of Fred Winter's possible challenge to Michael Dickinson in the Cheltenham Gold Cup will be shown before the end of this month. The seven-time champion trainer said: "Brown Chamberlin will go for the Tote Double Steeplechase at Cheltenham on January 29."

After Fifty Dollars More had run such a heroic race against George V at Steeplechase at Kempton on Boxing Day, Winter immediately announced Sheikh Ali Abu Khamis's eight-year-old as a certain starter for the Blue Riband of Steeplechasing.

A decision will also be taken about Venture To Conquer after Nat Sherwood's 11-year-old has taken part in either the Peter Marsh Steeplechase at Haydock on January 22, or the Great Yorkshire Steeplechase at Doncaster the following Saturday.

Brown Chamberlin's spectacular victory in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at the National Hunt Festival last March saw him

installed at the forefront of the Gold Cup betting. In fact after his easy defeat of Dramatist at Newbury in November, his exciting prospect displaced Silver Buck as favourite. But after falling at the last when looking likely to beat the eventual winner, Pay Related, at Ascot, Brown Chamberlin was not at all impressive when accounting for Bannoran at Cheltenham. So his reappearance at the end of the month will be awaited with interest.

Ladbrokes, who have Silver Buck as their first choice in the market at 3-1, offer 10-1 against Brown Chamberlin.

A fierce fight is now developing between Dickinson and Winter for the top training honours. At the close of play yesterday, the score was 58 winners to Dickinson, and 51 to Winter. However, the championship is decided by the amount of prize money earned and here Dickinson is over £5,000 ahead.

Both men have good chances of further increasing their totals this weekend. Winter's five-horse raid on Sandown will be led by Fifty Dollars More whose target is the Anthony Munday Peter Cazale Memorial Handicap.

Dickinson had high hopes of winning the Port of Development Grand National Trial at Haydock with Ashley House. But with the Lancashire meeting now threatened by flooding, there must be a possibility of this improving young horse being re-routed to Sandown. Winter's other runners at Esher are present in the form of the 10-1 favourite, Our Barn Boy on Friday and Upsurping and Young Lover on Saturday. Young Lover is due to take on Balanchine in the Tolworth Hurdle.

With the loss of Taunton, Lingfield will be the only meeting today. Philip Mitchell can win the first division of the Horley Novices' Hurdle with Sara's Venture.

Other possible winners on the Surrey course are Skateboard in the Southern Counties Andy Capp Hurdle and Leckie.

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Wind may take toll

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Rye golf course, by way of a change, is free of snow and ice for this week's President's Cup, and there is unlikely to be any toll on a thriving black market in coloured golf balls. This time the principal threat to survival will surely be the wind, gusting up to 40 mph yesterday and still counting.

From the original formidable entry of 133 there have been eight scratchings, which has dispensed with the need for an unduly preliminary round. It has a pitched warman, a fine Cambridge player, straight into the first round, there to meet a former Oxford winner, Melville, which is likely to provide one of the highlights of today's play.

The two South Africans in the field are, alas, too close for comfort in the draw sheet. Howard at five and Newman at seven. They will therefore have to face each other in the second round tomorrow morning providing they both survive the first round.

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How a woman became Sweden's champion rider

A doping scandal shook Swedish Flat racing yesterday and led to the declaration of the country's first woman champion jockey, Miss Sofia Nordgren, aged 20, from Malmo, won the title when the previously declared champion, Mr Gunnar Nordling, was disqualified.

This followed the discovery of the banned drug Benamidine in Charlie, a 10-1 winner for Mr Nordling at Taby racetrack, near Stockholm. Charlie was disqualified and Miss Nordgren's mount, Neptunus,

Dancer, who finished second, was awarded the race, giving her the title.

Previously, both Mr Nordling and Miss Nordgren had tied, each having ridden sixty winners, but Mr Nordling had been awarded the title on his place record.

The Swedish Jockey Club has ordered a full investigation into the affair, the first time a dope test has been carried out in the history of Swedish racing.

Professors Plum had plenty of luck when registering his third course win in the President's Cup Handicap Steeplechase. No Hurry had a three length advantage when he crashed two fences from home, hampering Rizzio and Straight Cash. Professor Plum was in the clear lead but he was flat out on the run-in to withstand the determined challenge of Rizzio by one and a half lengths.

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YACHTING

American rescued as he abandons ship

By Barry Pickthall

More than 300 people jammed the Sydney docks yesterday to catch a glimpse of Tony Lush, the American solo yachtsman who was rescued in the southern ocean more than a month ago when his 54-foot yacht, Lady Pepperell, began to pitch and roll in the 30-foot Moonshine, which turned back for Lush after he had reported being pitched in heavy seas and that he was sinking.

Lush, aged 33, a marine laboratory technician in Florida, was rescued by the 30-foot Moonshine, which turned back for Lush after he had reported being pitched in heavy seas and that he was sinking.

Lush left the mess for the next day and while cleaning up, he noticed that the hull was distorted. On closer inspection he found that the keel had come loose and was swinging through a 20-degree arc.

"When you have that kind of movement things can only get worse", he said.

He contacted a radio ham in Durban. The ham relayed Stokes, who was closest to the stricken yacht. "We gave Tony an ultimatum," Stokes said about the radio conversations. "Either he had to abandon the boat or continue unaided. I knew what the answer would be."

Stokes was followed less than five hours later by a Frenchman, Guy Bernadot, aboard the 30-foot Raso 11, to take seven overall at the halfway stage.

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of personal assistant to the Managing Director, to be based in Malawi.

Qualifications: Candidates must be highly qualified in secretarial profession with high speeds in shorthand and typewriting; must be full of initiative; be able to act on behalf of the Managing Director in his absence.

Salary: This is an executive position with a good salary. Other benefits are also offered.

Replies to be addressed to The Group Personnel and Administration Manager, Limbe Leaf Tobacco Company Limited, PO Box 44, Kamengo, Lilongwe 4, Malawi, Africa.

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An experienced secretary is required to provide secretarial support to the Administrator of the Guy's Acute Services Unit. The secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the General Office Services and Staff (1 secretary + 2 Audio Typists).

The job is challenging and the successful candidate will be expected to work on their own initiative and be responsible for coordinating the activities within the General Office.

The post is based at Guy's Hospital, a major London Teaching Hospital, which is close to London Bridge bus, tube and railway stations.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from the Personnel Officer, Guy's Hospital, St Thomas Street, London SE1 9RT. Telephone 01-407 7600 or 3470. Please quote ref. no. A/12.

Closing date for completed application forms 17th January, 1983.

Further particulars from the Librarian, Royal College of Physicians of London, 11 St Andrews Place, London, NW1 8LE.

Closing date Friday, January 21st.

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Seas pounding the promenade at the North Shore, in Blackpool, during yesterday's search for bodies.

Four drown after dog leaps into the sea

Continued from page 1

from the sea by a tug-of-war", Mr Johnson said.

Asked if there was any official procedure for officers to follow in rescue attempts, he said: "They simply think instinctively in a case like this."

"If they see the person to be rescued is close to the sea wall, they are tempted to get in and quickly and rescue him even if the sea is rather rough."

Within three minutes of receiving the call at RAF Valley, Anglesea, 22 Squadron were airborne but after a 25-minute flight to Blackpool people had been in the water for about an hour and a half.

Five minutes after arriving at the body of PC Morrison was spotted. "We did not know he had been in the water at that time for an hour and a half," Flight Lieutenant Bob Commander said.

"It was quite a reasonable sea state about 100 yds off shore but in shore the wind was throwing waves about 20 ft into the air across the promenade."

"From our point of view it was OK to operate but for anybody in the water it was impossible."

Only "a miracle" could save the missing police officers, the coastguard regional rescue centre said. At least 60 people, including members of the emergency services and the public, were assisting in the search along the coast. As the tide receded, efforts were being concentrated on a search of the beaches.

A coastguard spokesman described the conditions as "very rough". "Anyone in the water near the wall risked being battered against it," he said. "Obviously you try to look on the bright side, but in my opinion there's no hope of anyone in the water surviving."

But the search for those still missing had to be called off as the light and conditions worsened.

Andrew Stringer, a freelance journalist, rescued his mount from a swollen river yesterday (Our York Correspondent writes).

NUM staff will confront Scargill on work conditions

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Simmering discontent among staff employed at the National Union of Mineworkers' headquarters in London is likely to come to a head tomorrow when white-collar officials confront Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, with a list of complaints about the treatment of office workers.

Mr Scargill due to meet the two top officials of the Colliery Officials and Staff Association (COSA) section of the union which represents the 60 or more head office staff, to discuss cost-cutting measures that have been introduced after an internal investigation of the union's financial department.

Leaders of the white-collar section believe that since Mr Scargill became president in April staff at the Euston Road headquarters have faced changes in working practices and in some cases in agreements without consultation.

Mr Scargill, who was not

available for comment last night, has said that changes in the union's financial operations were recommended by the report produced in November by a firm of London accountants and so far 28 of them have been implemented by the national executive.

Mr John Varley and Mr Trevor Bell, president and general secretary respectively of the white-collar section, will emphasize at tomorrow's meeting that the NUM's employees are being treated in a manner that Mr Scargill would not tolerate from the National Coal Board.

The COSA officials believe that the reason for changes in working practices at Euston Road are an attempt to persuade staff to leave before the union moves its headquarters to Sheffield, possibly before the end of the year. That has been firmly denied by Mr Scargill.

The accountants' report recommends that in future all expenditure nationally will have to be approved by the relevant union committee and those approvals will be logged in "manuals" for use as a guide on spending in later years.

The accountants are believed to have found evidence of poor financial control and have recommended that previous practices of holding cash at the head office should be changed, with funds being invested to earn income for the union.

Mr Bell said last night that he did not object to moves to tighten the union's financial arrangements but staff were complaining about other restrictions, such as a ban on overtime and limitations on the scope of operations of departmental heads at the NUM.

He denied reports that typists at the London headquarters had been earning an average of £150.

Frank Johnson in Bolsover

Skinner's brain is all right - he has a note to prove it

To the Derbyshire constituency of Bolsover, first stop of a British journey in the parliamentary recess, for an audience with our greatest heckler, Mr Dennis Skinner

Mr Skinner, who resides in this column throughout the parliamentary year, received me at his retreat, 36 Thanet Street, Clay Cross. It was as well I had not called the previous night, he said. For he had been at snooker. "Beat a fella in three frames who is in the first team. They'll be talking about it today, at least I hope they are."

The spiritual leader of unnumbered, devout proletarians throughout the land wore simple, red carpet slippers. Protocol dictated that his wife, Mary, should offer me a cup of tea and that I, after seeking assurances that the kettle was not being put on especially for me, should accept.

The Skinners own the house. The architecture is 1940s council: Art Deco Baroque. Not that it had ever actually been a council house for it would then have been unthinkable for Mr Skinner to have availed himself of Tory legislation and to have bought the property. Not long ago, in the Commons, some Tory backbencher made such a charge against Mr Skinner's election agent and it took Mr Skinner several heckles and a point of order to rebut it.

Mr Skinner did live in a council house. But on election in 1970, he thought it improper to continue to do so now he was drawing an MP's rather than a miner's pay.

He pointed to various trophies of his career, including two lamps for addressing the massed South Wales miners. You were only allowed to address them twice in any one lifetime, he explained.

"But how many times did I address them?" I asked. "Twice," Mr Skinner assured, "same as me, same as anyone." Then there was an engraving from Gateshead. "I enjoyed speaking at that meeting because Horam had to move the vote of thanks." (Horam, the then Labour member for Gateshead, West, later defected to the SDP.)

A man in overalls, who had knocked on Mr Skinner's front door, was invited in. He had a relative with a problem. The relative did not live in Mr Skinner's constituency, but in another Labour one not far

away. Yet he and the relative agreed that Mr Skinner was the man who could help. The problem was a slipped disc for which the relative was only getting 10 per cent.

"Final, or provisional?" Mr Skinner asked, displaying a practised command of national insurance. The visitor was not sure. Ten per cent did not sound right to Mr Skinner. There might have to be an appeal. He explained that, because it was not his constituency, he could not give advice officially, but suggested that the relative none the less telephone him. Mr Skinner's world is very much concerned with slipped discs, disability awards, and sundry physical disasters. He has an almost romantic feel for the apparatus of the welfare state rather in the way that say Mr Julian Amery, has for that of the Armed Forces.

As we toured the constituency, a woman approached him and talked in detail about her various operations. There was not enough blood reaching her head, it seemed. So she was off to Sheffield that afternoon. "For a brain scan?" Mr Skinner inquired, authoritatively.

Yes, apparently. "Dr Davies?" Mr Skinner asked. "I saw him for seven weeks after I fell off my bike that time. So I am the only MP with a certificate to prove that my brain's all right."

"Get on with yer, Dennis," the woman laughed as she contentedly got into the car taking her to Sheffield. Mr Skinner is in that category known as superb constituency MP. This is not a matter of ideology, examples are to be found among his enemies on the Labour right, and for that matter, among Tories. It is a matter of temperament. Mr Skinner relishes tribunals and personal appeals.

He has always lived in Clay Cross. Was it true he did not own a passport? It was true. Had he never been abroad? Oh, ay. Where? Vienna. NUM delegation years ago. What did he think of the place? Didn't like it. The food, for one thing. It was all strudels or whatever they called it. He came back early at his own expense. "But don't make too much of that because it might offend the

people who took the trouble to send me."

As we wandered around the superb, windwept moors and farmland in between the mining villages of his constituency, he was a Heathcliff figure - slim, younger than his 50 years, with thick, dark hair and a long, handsome face.

He is melancholy, too, given to such observations as: "If you don't know sadness, you don't know happiness, d'yer?" But, as we went through a village called Creswell he was in good spirits.

"I appeared personally before the rent tribunal, representing 250 people, 'ere, selected the six best witnesses. 'Have you actually seen the rats for yourself, Mrs Smith?' and, of course, her answer was: 'Yes, We won'."

He started singing. He used to go round the clubs as a youth, imitating Johnny Ray, Guy Mitchell, Frankie Laine and Slim Whitman. Did he remember Slim Whitman? I remembered even less about Slim Whitman than about Walt Whitman. So Mr Skinner explained: "High, whining voice, like mine. Used to sing 'Rose Marie.' Mr Skinner broke into song. The tune was 'Shall We Dance?' from *The King and I*, but the words were what he sang one year at the Labour conference revue. He explained just before that speech about the SDP being like an aeroplane about to take off and all those right-wing Labour MPs were dithering about whether to join him.

Will they go - with a plane on the runway
Will they fly? Will they go -
Say an' rever, when they really mean goodbye
But perchance, when the last drop of claret has run dry
Will they still cling together -
Lord George Brown and Susan Stelman
Or will Steel come and take the show?

On the clear understanding, That they cannot make their minds up
Will they go
Oh, for Chrissake, let me go.
His Whitmanesque tone cut through the Derbyshire wind. Who wrote those words, I demanded. "I did, of course," he said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

Scottish paintings from Stirling, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr: Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (from today until Jan 29).

Turner Watercolours. The Vaughan Bequest, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, Edinburgh: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 31).

Masks. The Craft Centre, Royal Exchange Theatre, St Ann's Square, Manchester: Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri 11 to 7, Wed 11 to 2.30, Sat 11 to 4.30 (until Jan 29).

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs of folk life: Prints of aspects of rural life in South Wales since 1920s. Welsh Folk Museum, St Fagans, Cardiff: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Feb 28).

Early views of Scotland: Prints and drawings showing the changes in attitude to the Scottish landscape. Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until end of Jan).

Fiftieth anniversary exhibition of Clyde Shipyards and Model Makers Society, Museum of Transport, 35 Albert Drive, Glasgow: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 24).

Illustrations by Arthur Rackham

Portsmouth City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Old Portsmouth: Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5 (until Jan 29).

Victorian record organs and harmoniums from the 1840s to the turn of century. Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Kelighley, Tinsley: Sun 10 to 5 (until March 6).

Harveys history of wine collection: and Smuggling and Bourneborough: The Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5 (until March 5).

Susan Ferrier (1782-1854), her life and work. National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1 (until Jan 31).

Paintings and drawings by Jack Coultard. Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford: Tues to Sun 10 to 7 (until Jan 16).

Recent painting and glass, including work by Bridget Riley. Oxfordshire County Museum, Woodstock: Tues to Fri 4, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 30).

Concert by BBC Philharmonic Orchestra, Ulster Hall, Belfast, 7.45. City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, a programme of Haydn, Ravel and Mendelssohn. Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

The Allegro String Quartet, with Patrick Ireland, John Player Lunchtime Concert, St George's Brandon Hill, Bristol.

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England, City Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7.45.

Times world wide

Noon in London is 7 am in New York, 4 am in San Francisco, 9 pm in Tokyo, 11 pm in Canberra, 2 pm in Johannesburg, 4 pm in Kenya, 1 pm in Nigeria, 3 pm in Moscow, 8 pm in Hongkong.

Anniversaries

Births: Richard II, Bordeaux, France, 1367; Jacques-Etienne Montgolfier, balloonist, Annonay, France, 1745; Paul Gustave Doré, artist, Strasbourg, 1832; Carl Sandburg, poet, Galesburg, Illinois, 1878; Dean John F. Kennedy, diplomat, London, 1840; Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, Oyster Bay, New York, 1919.

Today is the Feast of the Epiphany. In the East it was originally kept to celebrate the baptism of Christ, but in about the fourth century in the West it became associated with his manifestation to the Gentiles, expressly to the Magi. In England, on this day, the sovereign (since George III, the sovereign's representative) makes the traditional offering of gold, frankincense and myrrh in the Chapel Royal.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: One meeting: Lingfield Park (1.0). Tennis: World doubles championship, Royal Albert Hall, London (11 and 6). Golf: President's Putter (Rye, from 8.15).

Novels - 1982

The Literary Editor's selection of novels published during 1982: An Ice Cream War, by William Boyd (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95); Brother of the Beast, by Barbara Truitt (Corgi, £6.95); Chronicle of a Death Foretold, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Corgi, £5.95); Constancia, or Solitary Prayers, by Lawrence Sanders (Faber, £7.95); Monsignor Ozorio, by Graham Greene (Bodley Head, £5.95); The Black Hill, by Robert Harris (Hutchinson, £7.95); The End of the World, by Anthony Burgess (Hutchinson, £8.95); The 27th Kingdom, by Alice Thomas Ellis (Duckworth, £7.95); The Voyage of Shalimar, by Robert Harris (Hutchinson, £8.95); Vintage Stuff, by Tom Sharpe (Secker & Warburg, £7.95).

Hypothermia

The British Red Cross Society gives a warning of the risk of hypothermia to people of all ages. Babies can have difficulty regulating their body temperature, just like elderly people, but anybody exposed to extreme cold for long periods is at risk.

Old people are more susceptible to hypothermia now that the winter months are here, the society says, but the public should know how to recognize the condition in anyone and be able to act.

Someone suffering from hypothermia will appear pale and be abnormally cold to the touch. Babies, however, can still look quite healthy, and the signs may be in their behaviour: they may be unusually quiet and drowsy and refuse food.

The right way to help is to warm the patient up gradually using a blanket while increasing the temperature in the room. Do NOT use hot water bottles or electric blankets because the sudden heat will affect blood to the surface and away from vital organs.

Do NOT give the patient alcohol either. This will affect the blood circulation and could make the patient colder. Hot, sweet drinks are recommended.

Get medical help if a patient continues to give cause for concern.

The pound

Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.70	1.63
Canada \$	28.30	26.30
Denmark Kr	80.75	76.25
France F	1.07	1.09
Germany DM	13.98	13.28
Italy Lira	11.15	10.65
Japan Yen	166.80	146.08
Netherlands Gld	12.25	11.60
Portugal Esc	200.00	199.00
Spain Ptas	167	161
Sweden Kr	12.25	11.60
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.14
Yugoslavia Dnr	127.00	117.00

Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Direct rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 326.1.

London: The FT Index closed up 13.8 at 612.7.

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Roads

London and the South-east: Boat Show opens today, affecting Watford Road, Epsom Court, A41: One lane southbound on Watford Road at junction with Colindale Lane, Hendon, A21: Emergency roadworks at junction with Watford Road, junction with A262.

Midlands: M1: One carriageway shared from junctions 16 (Northampton) to 18 (Rugby), A41: One lane only Newport to Whitchurch, junction with A41.

A47: One lane only, temporary signals, on Norwich to Great Yarmouth Road, at Blofield bypass.

Wales and West: M5: Outside lane only, northbound, at junction 26 (Wellingborough), A55: Temporary signals from Bangor to Conwy Road at Penmaenbach tunnel, Gwynedd, A350: Temporary lights from Poole to Blandford Forum Road at Sarum, Dorset, M4: Temporary signals from Penmaenbach tunnel, Gwynedd, A350: Temporary lights from Poole to Blandford Forum Road at Sarum, Dorset.

Scotland: A1: One lane only, temporary signals, near Haddington, East Lothian, A92: One lane only, south of Inverkeithing, Fife, temporary signals at Derry Darroch Bridge.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Express says that Mr Yuri Andropov's latest offer of a non-aggression pact between the Soviet block and Nato is neither a concession nor even clever propaganda. Two-way, verifiable disarmament is a much better means of easing tension, the paper says.

It was the imminent threat of the Australians' beating England at cricket that spurred the BBC into broadcasting the final days, the final hours, of the final Test match, the Daily Mirror says. "It was a crisis and the BBC rose to it. If only it had come a little later this month it would have carried straight on into breakfast TV and the corporation would have achieved another first. Round-the-clock television."

The New York Times warned the Reagan Administration yesterday to stop interfering in Nicaragua. The paper noted that the Congress had told the President that he might not use American arms or manpower against the Sandinista regime.

It's a Bay of Pigs, the paper said. "Let President Reagan heed the views of Congress and end this meddling before it turns into something worse than an embarrassment."

Weather forecast

A very strong SW airstream with embedded troughs of low pressure will cover Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, & Midlands: E England, rain, clearing, becoming mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh to strong locally; gales; max temp 8 to 10C (45 to 50F).

SE: central S, SW, strong to gale; rain, scattered showers later and bright intervals; wind SW, strong to gale; max 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

W Midlands, Wales, NW, central N and NE England: Rain at first, bright intervals and showers, snow light on hills with drifting, icy patches; wind SW, strong to gale; max 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argy, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Frequent Squally showers with drifting over hills, icy roads; max 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Look for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and windy. Windy showers, in most parts then rain later in W. Rather cold with some night frost.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel, North Sea: Wind SW, strong to severe; rain, very rough.

SEA: George's Channel, North Sea: Wind SW, strong to severe; rain, locally strong; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 8.05am. Sun sets: 4.05pm. Last quarter: 4.0am.

Lighting-up time

London 4.30 pm to 7.25 am. Bristol 4.47 pm to 7.44 am. Edinburgh 4.25 pm to 7.11 am. Manchester 4.36 pm to 7.33 am. Newcastle 4.36 pm to 7.33 am.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: r, rain; c, cloud.

City	C	F	City	C	F
Belfast	11	52	Glasgow	12	54
Birmingham	13	55	Inverness	7	45
Cardiff	10	50	London	14	57
Edinburgh	9	48	Manchester	14	57
Glasgow	12	54	Newcastle	10	50

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 8 pm, 14C (57F); min 8 pm to 8 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 60 to 75 per cent. Rain: 2.0 in. Bar: 1011.5 mb. Wind: 1.0 m/s. Visibility: 1000 m. Cloud: 2-50.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Shrewsbury, Shropshire, 15C (59F). Lowest day temp: Lough, Shropshire, 7C (45F). Highest night temp: Exeter, Devon, 12C (54F). Lowest night temp: Exeter, Devon, 7C (45F).

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts Warm Cold Occluded



High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	MT
London Bridge	8.45	6.5	7.22	6.6
Aberdeen	8.55	6.5	7.02	6.6
Aberystwyth	9.15	6.5	7.12	6.6
Cardiff	9.15	6.5	7.12	6.6
Cardigan	9.15	6.5	7.12	6.6
Devonport	10.57	4.9	11.24	4.6
Dunfermline	9.30	6.5	7.02	6.6
Falmouth	10.27	4.7	11.04	4.4
Glasgow	9.02	4.4	8.01	4.8
Hull	9.47	5.8	7.02	6.6
Hythe	9.36	4.8	3.56	5.0
Isle of Man	11.35	6.3	11.48	7.5
Isle of Wight	11.13	8.0	11.48	7.5
Lough	7.59	5.0	8.29	5.0
Lough Neagh	11.17	6.2	7.02	6.6
Lough Swilly	11.17	6.2	7.02	6.6
Lowestoft	2.11	2.4	3.22	2.1
Malton	11.35	6.3	7.02	6.6
Marazion	11.35	6.3	7.02	6.6
Newquay	10.32	6.2	11.04	5.8
Oban	11.35	6.3	7.02	6.6
Penzance	10.13	4.8	10.52	4.6
Portsmouth	11.43	6.4	4.57	4.1
Portsmouth	11.43	6.4	4.57	4.1
Southampton	11.43	6.4	4.57	4.1
Swansea	11.35	6.3	7.02	6.6
Tyee	9.12	4.5	9.24	4.8
Wexford	11.35	6.3	7.02	6.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain